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THREAT OF ALLIED ATTACK IN EAST IS THE FINAL BLOW

Line of Retreat via Schelde and
Meuse Is Rendered Untenable
—Whole German Resistance
Begins to Crumble

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The position on the western front at the moment when the terms upon which the Allies are prepared to grant Germany an armistice have been handed to the group of generals bearing the white flag, is a particularly interesting one, as it explains the power of the Allies to dictate such terms as they may choose.

The Western Front

The whole German resistance is crumbling from the sea to Switzerland. The line of the Schelde and the Meuse, to which the High Command looked for a safe line of retreat, has been rendered untenable, owing to the strategy of Marshal Foch. If the German armies could have shaken themselves free from the Allies' grip, and could have retired in good order and in great strength to this line, whilst Austria held the back-door shut, Germany might easily have defied the Allies, beyond her own borders, during the winter months. But as it became more and more evident, day by day, that it was impossible for Germany to get free, and that so far from fighting a rearguard action, she was being compelled to keep all her divisions in the front line, the High Command realized that even if the line of the Schelde and the Meuse were reached, it would be in a condition of such weakness and loss of morale that probably not even in winter could Germany rest here.

The Eastern Front

When, however, Austria collapsed; when her armies began to fall back in rout and her provinces to revolt, a new danger dawned upon the Fatherland. When, finally, it was learned that in the terms of Austria's submission her railways had been placed at the disposal of the Allies for an invasion of Germany, and that whatever supplies she might have been at liberty to requisition, Germany saw that the end had come. With too few men to hold the western front, she was threatened with an immediate reopening of the eastern front, and a reopening of the eastern front meant an immediate invasion of her territory. In these circumstances she applied for an armistice. The terms of the armistice have not yet been made public, but it is understood that they are at least as severe as those imposed upon Austria. Therefore it is clear that if Germany retires, she will retire in a position absolutely unable to take up arms again, even if she should become restive under the demands made upon her at the peace council. The ingenuous declaration of Count von Bernstorff that, if she could get the Allies to a peace table, the pacifists would see that they never got away from it, has not been lost upon Marshal Foch. As a result, it may be taken safely for granted that Marshal Foch will see to it that it is not the Allies who cannot get away from the peace table, but Germany who will be in no condition to.

The Meuse Front

Anybody who desires to understand more particularly why this is so has only to turn to the extremely interesting position at Sedan. It was at Sedan, in 1870, that von Moltke surrounded the troops of the Emperor Napoleon, and forced their surrender. It is at Sedan, in the present year, that General Pershing, having got his troops astride of the Meuse, has, with the assistance of the French advancing from the south west, brought the great strategic railway into Germany within range of his guns, and so cut off the possibility of a German retreat in this direction, as the French retreat was cut off by von Moltke in '70. In the campaign of '70, however, there were only 82,000 men forced to surrender at Sedan. On the present occasion, on the German line from Sedan to Guise there are something like a million men in danger of being cut off. The line, formed into a rough semi-circle, sweeps along the ends of the railways that feed the main line from Hirson to Sedan. If the troops along this could get away from Marshal Foch and entrain for Sedan, they might yet be in time to hold up General Pershing and General Gouraud, and to re-establish themselves on the Meuse. But it is this very retirement that they are unable to make. Struggle as they may, the pursuing battalions are always on their heels, and they have to stand and fight in order to prevent being overwhelmed.

Maubeuge

Further north the situation is precisely the same. If there is one word which will sound unpleasantly in French ears as they read the story of the Great War, it will be the name of the fortress of Maubeuge. It was here that during the early rush of the Germans they were betrayed. But today Sir Douglas Haig's troops are pressing up to the great circle of forts which surround the town, and threatening every moment either to mask them or to force a retreat from them. If Maubeuge should go, the whole German line here will be pressed back to the

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JUDICIAL GUARANTEES DESTROYED IN RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Petrograd message reports that the Bolsheviks have abolished the last judicial guarantee by establishing one judge, designated popular, for all cases.

Break With Germany

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The diplomatic break between Germany and the Russian Soviet Government, which developed yesterday, was foreshadowed by the Berlin newspapers a few days ago, when they charged that the Russian Embassy in Berlin was the central point for the distribution of seditious literature. They pointed out that more than 400 couriers had been employed by Mr. Joffe, the Russian Ambassador, during the short period he had been in Berlin.

Mr. Joffe categorically denied the charges, but the "accidental" discovery of a package of inflammatory handbills in the luggage of a Bolshevik courier was held to demonstrate the falsity of his statement and was promptly followed by the breach in diplomatic relations.

GERMANY'S NAVAL CENTER IN REVOLT

Mutineers in Kiel Reported to
Control the Fleet—State Officials
Sent to Interview Revolutionary Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Reports of a mutiny of sailors at Kiel reaching grave proportions, and of large strikes at Hamburg, have been received here, the latest dispatches showing that the Workers' and Soldiers' Council in the former port has so far defied all attempts of the authorities to maintain discipline. Meanwhile the Imperial Chancellor is reported to have made a strong appeal for order in the country, need for which is borne out by accounts of disturbances in Berlin and other cities.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Members of the battleship Kaiser at Kiel have mutinied and hoisted the red flag. Officers attempting to defend the German flag were overpowered and two of them, including the commander, were killed. A number of others were wounded, according to the Koenigsberg Zeitung.

Three companies of infantry were sent from Kiel to restore order. They immediately joined the revolution and a fourth company was disbanded. During last night Hussars sent to Kiel from Wandsbeck were encountered outside of Kiel by sailors armed with machine guns and forced to turn back. The Soldiers' Council has decided that all officers must remain at their present posts but must obey the council, which controls all food supplies. Machine guns are mounted in various parts of the city. Cuxhaven and Wilhelmshaven are quiet.

An Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that two battleships, the Kaiser and the Schleswig-Holstein, were seized by the mutineers and that 20 officers, including two captains, were killed. A number of German garrisons on the South Baltic coast have deserted and are going to Kiel, says a Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The red flag has been hoisted at Warnemunde, a seaport of Northern Germany and the port of Rostock on the Baltic sea-coast.

The military governor of Kiel, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen, has accepted the following demands of the Workers and Soldiers' Council:
The release of all military and political prisoners.
Complete freedom of speaking and writing.
Released prisoners must not be punished.
Officers who acknowledge and comply with the measures of the council shall be permitted to remain or to leave the service.

After a conference between the Secretary of State, Herr Haussmann, and Herr Noske, a deputy, and the Workers and Soldiers' Council, the following proclamation was issued:
"Comrades—For the first time political power is in the hands of the soldiers. Great work lies before us.
"But in order that its realization can take place, the organization of our movement was necessary. We have formed a council of workmen and soldiers and it will be responsible for the preservation of order."
The following points were passed by the Council:
First—Herr Haussmann will take care that the demands of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council shall be forwarded to the Reichstag.
Second—The immediate cessation of all military measures directed against the movement of the Council.
Third—The navy has been ordered to leave the harbor.
Fourth—Military prisoners to be released.

The German authorities have decided to suppress the revolution at Kiel, according to a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Exchange Telegraph Company. Several thousand

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BRITISH MARITIME RIGHTS DISCUSSED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Unionist War Committee yesterday pronounced unanimously that the freedom of the seas axiom was inacceptable as a peace basis with the Central Powers, "if implying any diminution of the British maritime rights hitherto enjoyed by Great Britain to the whole world's advantage."

REPUBLICANS TO CONTROL CONGRESS

United States Election Returns,
Now Nearly Complete, Give
Majority in House and Indi-
cate Two Majority in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—After the lapse of 48 hours Democratic leaders in Washington are still unwilling to concede defeat. There is no longer, however, reason to doubt what the verdict rendered at the polls on Tuesday is. The Republican Party, after five years in the minority, in a period of enormous expenditure and great exertions, has been swept into control of Congress, and on that party will devolve the responsibility for initiative and statesmanship, so far as Congress is concerned, in the period of adjustment and reconstruction which begins as soon as the last gun is fired in Europe. Leaders of that party are jubilant over a victory which is as great as it was in many quarters unexpected.

According to the latest information, the Republicans have made a net gain of 29 seats in the House. Five districts are still in doubt, but even if these five should go to the Democrats, the Republican majority in the lower branch of the national Legislature is amply sufficient to enable the latter party to organize the House on a party basis.

The outcome in the senatorial contest is not so clear cut and decisive, though it appears certain that the Republicans have secured control. The best the Democrats hope for is a tie in the upper chamber. Such an eventuality would be rather unfortunate, it is believed, as it would devolve on the Vice President to decide measures where the division was along strict party lines.

There appears to be little danger of this contingency, however. The Republicans have evidently carried New Mexico and Michigan, thus giving them 49 seats, or one more than half the Senate membership. Idaho is still in doubt, but even should Senator Nugent, the present incumbent, carry the state, the result, so far as organizing the Senate on party lines is concerned, would not be changed.

The election was in many ways unique, but the outstanding feature is the undoubted fact that the people as a whole did their thinking for themselves. Whether it be in the case of Victor Berger or that of Senator Norris, there is no doubt whatever that the constituents who sent them to Congress were fully cognizant of their record and their attitude on questions of vital importance.

It is safe to say that the people refused to be stampeded or to be influenced by issues which they could not see, and it follows, it is pointed out, that it is not by mere chance or whim of fortune that the Republicans were put in control of Congress. The realization that the war is approaching its end, and that the great task of reconstruction is looming ahead, had, it is pointed out here, a great deal to do with the verdict rendered at the polls on Tuesday.

No single factor, it is believed, was responsible for the success of the Republican Party. The Democrats have controlled war legislation and huge expenditures, over which the minority had little or no control. At the same time, the minority in the present Congress is the normal majority in the country, and Republican ascendancy has, rightly or wrongly, been associated with business prosperity for many decades. There was a strong feeling in some sections of the country that Congress was dominated by sectional control, and it is undoubtedly true that the chairmanships of almost all the important committees in Congress were held by southerners who occupied their positions by right of seniority. There was a natural inclination then, in other sections of the country, to change the balance of power. This was a factor of considerable importance.

There is little that is surprising about the result in the Middle West. Kansas is normally Republican. It went for President Wilson in 1916, because the people were opposed to war at that time. Republicans who voted for Mr. Wilson in 1916 did so on a clear-cut issue which did not exist last Tuesday. The country is committed to the prosecution of the war until a complete victory is achieved, and the Republican record of loyalty to the government's war aims was not open to challenge, so that it appears that those Republicans who voted the Democratic ticket in 1916 returned to their old political moorings in the recent election. What is true of Kansas is equally true of Missouri.

It is known that the people in the Middle West highly resented interference of a petty character for which the Administration could in no way be held responsible.

Japan no more expects to be given custody of the German possessions south of the equator than she expects the Allies to return the islands north of the equator to Germany. Japan views the German possession of territory near her own land very differently

(Continued on page four, column two)

JAPAN'S POLICY IS BASED ON GROWTH OF FOREIGN POWER

Open Door With China, Trade
Facilities With Siberia and
Firm Friendship With Amer-
ica Are Sought by Japanese

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has been able to obtain from a source of unquestionable authority a specially valuable comment on the Japanese foreign policy. The Marquess Okuma's recently published statement in the Tokyo Kokumin, commenting on the problem of peace and the future of the Japanese Empire, is, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns from the source above described, while premature, undoubtedly a very fair forecast of what Japan considers the end of the war should bring in the Far East. The Marquess Okuma pointed out, and the most authoritative sources of news in London repeat, that it would be as undesirable as impossible to set forth at the present time just what Japan's demands will be at the peace conference, since Japan is in the war to obtain the results generally aimed at by the Allies and the United States. Taking the Marquess Okuma's nine points serially, the following are the opinions of those best in a position to know Japan's desires:

First—"Though we have a voice in questions affecting the western front, the Balkans and the African colonies, these do not directly affect the relations of Japan, and we ought to support England, France and America in these questions," continually increasing the entente between the United States and Japan, and a close adherence to the Anglo-Japanese alliance as a basis of Japanese foreign policy. These are the keynotes to Japanese action today.

Britain and America may be sure that their opinion as to an equitable settlement with Germany in Europe and Africa will meet with the wholehearted support of Japan.

Second—"Questions relating to the future of Germany and Russia should be decided in concert with the Allies, with a view to the future perpetuation of a world peace." This constitutes the Marquess Okuma's second clause.

The history of the negotiations between Japan and the United States during the past year is a guide to the policy of Japan in the near future. Japan has made clear her desire for the friendship of the United States, and the last thing she would think of is to undertake any action which would run counter to what the American President deems right and fair. Never in the dealings of the two countries has there been so much evidence of cooperation, and Japan makes no secret of the fact that she is mightily pleased to see the growth of a better understanding with her giant neighbor across the Pacific.

Third—"Questions of an indemnity should be decided by a conference of the Allies."

This calls for little comment, a general understanding no doubt existing on this head.

Fourth—"The disposition of Samoa should be left to Great Britain and the United States for the purpose of abolishing the German bases in the Pacific." Thus the Marquess Okuma introduces the question of the manner in which Japan would like to see the Allies settle the much-discussed question of ownership of the Pacific Islands, which were under the German flag at the outbreak of the war. On this subject there has been some expression of ill-informed opinion.

The comment on it involves the Marquess Okuma's statement, "Australia will hold New Guinea."

"Sixth—The Marshall, Caroline, and Leeward Islands, which the Japanese occupy, are valuable to Japan, but dangerous in the hands of Germany. As there is no reason why they should be given to a third power, Japan must continue in possession of them."

The whole question of the disposition of Germany's possessions in the Pacific may be discussed broadly, as the geographical location of the various islands is the basis of every argument on the subject. Before the war, there existed in Japan an element best described as aggressively military. Its hopes and plans for Japan ran along strangely similar lines to militarists of Germany. Japan's participation in the war, Count Terauchi's premiership and the recent election of Mr. Hara as Premier with the well-known policy of linking Japan with Great Britain and America along the paths of the world politics, have marked the almost total elimination of the militarist party's influence in Japan. Had America not come into the war, or had Germany emerged unbeaten, the history of Japan might have read differently 50 years hence. But today in Japan, the policy of military aggression or territorial aggrandizement by force is quite extinct.

Japan no more expects to be given custody of the German possessions south of the equator than she expects the Allies to return the islands north of the equator to Germany. Japan views the German possession of territory near her own land very differently

(Continued on page four, column one)

GERMAN SUBMARINE FIRES ON GREEK CREW

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—A German submarine, after torpedoing a Greek sailing ship, fired on the crew when they tried to escape from the sinking vessel, according to an official telegram received here from Crete. The lifeboat has been examined and found to be shattered by projectiles from the submarine's guns. This incident is interesting in view of German denials of such actions.

ANOTHER PROTEST SENT TO GERMANY

Secretary Lansing Makes Public
Message Regarding Reported
Intention of the Enemy to
Destroy Belgian Coal Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A note has been dispatched to Germany by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State for the United States, notifying Berlin that the United States holds the German Government fully responsible for wanton and malicious acts committed in Belgium by the German Army during its retreat. The Christian Science Monitor published on Thursday the details received by the Belgian Legation here showing the ruthlessness of the German soldiers in the destruction of property. The United States note is as follows:

"I have the honor to request that you will bring the following to the attention of the German Government:
"In its note of Oct. 20, the German Government announced that the German troops were under the strictest instructions to spare private property and to exercise care for the population to the best of their ability.

"Information has now reached the government of the United States to the effect that the German authorities in Belgium have given notice to the coal mining companies that all men and animals should be brought out of the pits, that all raw materials in the possession of the companies should be delivered to the Germans and that the mines within and without, involving as they do the destruction of a vital necessity to the civilian population of Belgium and the consequent suffering and loss of human life which will follow, cannot fail to impress the government and the people as willfully cruel and inhuman. If the acts, in flagrant violation of the declaration of Oct. 20 are perpetrated, it will confirm the belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government are not given in good faith. In the circumstance the government of the United States, to which the declaration of Oct. 20 was made, enters an emphatic protest against the measures contemplated by the German authorities for whose conduct the government of Germany is wholly responsible."

German Cruelty in Belgium
ON THE BATTLEFRONT IN BELGIUM (Tuesday)—In their retreat through West Flanders, the Germans were guilty of unnecessary cruelties and destruction, and these assumed a more savage aspect in the vicinity of Ghent. The town of Deynze, southwest of Ghent, suffered cruelly, recalling the German atrocities of 1914. There was organized pillage by soldiers under the command of officers, deliberate burning of houses and thefts. Bavarian troops under the command of General von Ostrowski were conspicuous in this work. The General himself, after being served a meal in a private house at Deynze, tore down the blinds and appropriated various souvenirs from the parlor. One hundred and sixty-three civilians, mostly women and children, were killed in the battles and bombardments.

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HEALTH INSURANCE AMENDMENT BEATEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The compulsory health insurance amendment which, next to prohibition, was the major factor in the recent political campaign in California, has been decisively defeated, although the returns now available do not show the exact vote. Returns from 4500 out of about 6000 precincts show a large majority vote against the amendment. Three San Francisco precincts show 22,700 in favor, and 54,000 against it.

This proposed amendment to the Constitution was to enable the Legislature to put a compulsory health insurance system into effect, it being strongly advocated by the State Social Insurance Commission, that was appointed to investigate the matter, the State Federation of Labor, and other bodies, on the ground that it was in harmony with the general movement for social and economic justice.

It was widely opposed on the ground that it was un-American in nature, that it invaded many constitutional rights of individuals and was subversive of American institutions, particularly in connection with its compulsory and medical features. It is believed that another attempt will be made to pass a similar measure.

ALLIES KEEP ORDER IN HUNGARIAN LINES

Entente Takes Measures to Pre-
vent Complete Break Up of
Discipline Within the Austro-
Hungarian Armies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message reports that the Entente troops, with the Austro-Hungarian Army command's assent, have crossed the Austro-Hungarian lines at several points, thus preventing further disbandment, and permitting of the troops' transport home in batches. Innsbruck reports the constant arrival of troop trains, and the authorities are endeavoring to avert the danger of men of the tenth and eleventh armies flooding Northern Tyrol and plundering the country through food scarcity.

Vorarlberg's Autonomy
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vienna Reichspost reports that a council of nine at Bregenz has declared Vorarlberg an autonomous province under German-Austria's suzerainty.

Reports from Vorarlberg indicate its final severance from Tyrol. The national assembly of Germans at Zwaim has proclaimed South Moravia an autonomous province under German-Austria's suzerainty.

Reports from Vorarlberg further state that foodstuff imports ceased some weeks back and the soldiers' return renders the situation more desperate. Bavaria in alarm has closed the frontier against Vorarlberg.

Ukrainians Invade Chelm
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Berlin reports that large Ukrainian forces are advancing in the Chelm district, and that the Poles are powerless to defend it.

Hungary Seeks Separate Peace
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message states that the Austrian announcement of armistice terms concludes with the remark that the conditions were accepted without prejudice for subsequent negotiations.

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ENTENTE PERMITS GERMAN ENVOYS TO CROSS LINES

Order Given to Cease Firing as
Grand Headquarters Requests
Permission to Negotiate—
Commander Indicates Route

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—In a message from the German Command to Marshal Foch timed 12.30 this morning, it is announced that the German plenipotentiaries are: Infantry-General von Gumbel, Herr Matthias Erzberger, Secretary of State; Count von Obendorf, General von Winterfeld and Captain Danzelow.

Marshal Foch replied at 1.25 a. m. as follows: "If the German plenipotentiaries wish to meet Marshal Foch, they will proceed to the French outposts by way of the Chimay-Fornies-La Capelle-Guise road. Orders have been given to receive and take them to the place fixed for the meeting."

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—German headquarters has requested allied grand headquarters by wireless to permit the passage of the German delegates for the armistice negotiations through the lines. The order was given to cease firing at this front at 3 o'clock in the afternoon until further orders.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British naval representative at the armistice negotiations is Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, it is officially announced.

Report Is Denied

Washington Officials Declare
Announcement Premature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The entire country was lured into a premature celebration on Thursday by a report published in extra editions of many newspapers in the afternoon to the effect that Germany had signed the armistice terms and that the war was over. The report emanated from Paris, and in addition to being given credence in many quarters in the United States, found its way to the State Department. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, received the report in the morning, and at once called to Paris asking for confirmation. A reply was received at 2:04 o'clock denying the truth of the report that the armistice had been signed, and saying that the German representatives were to meet Marshal Foch at 5 p. m., Paris time, or noon, Washington time.

The Secretary of State issued the following statement late on Thursday afternoon:
"The report that the armistice with Germany has been signed is untrue. When it reached the Department of State this morning, an inquiry was at once dispatched to Paris. At 2:04 o'clock this afternoon, a telegram in reply was received from Paris. It stated that the armistice had not yet been signed and that the German representatives would not meet Marshal Foch until 5 p. m., Paris time, or 12 noon, Washington time."

A press report sent from London at 6:30 p. m. on Thursday said that at that hour there was no sign or indication of a flag of truce on the German line, and that the German representatives had not then approached.

Neither the State Department nor allied diplomats anticipate the final act in the pending negotiations before Saturday. Marshal Foch delivered the terms to the German representatives, and as in the case of Austria, when the terms were sent to Vienna, the present proposals were to be sent to Berlin for consideration, where they would be either accepted or rejected. The text of the terms will not be given out here for publication until they are released by orders from the other side of the ocean. This release is expected when Germany has decided whether to abide by the decision of Versailles.

In answer to a question as to whether the War Department had any confirmation of the report that the armistice had been signed, the Secretary said:
"We have no confirmation. So far as the War Department is concerned, we are wholly without confirmation on the subject, and the information that we have is that the commissioners, when we last heard of them, were on their way to Marshal Foch's headquarters, and it would seem hardly probable that the meeting could have taken place at the time the announcement was first made."

"The minute the War Department has any authoritative news on this subject, I will give it out at once."

No department in Washington, or any embassy, legation or war mission, had any confirmation of the report. The effect of the premature announcement here in extra editions of one newspaper was a general demoralization of government business in every department. Fully 50,000 clerks deserted their desks, and either paraded the streets in shouting and cheering throngs, or in automobiles and trucks made tours of the city, cheering and waving banners. Practically no government work was done in any of the departments during the afternoon. About the White House,

the cheering crowd gathered shortly after noon, and in response to the cheers, the President emerged from the White House long enough to acknowledge the greeting by waving a napkin.

The shouts of the marchers rent the air all the afternoon, and the prayer siren which shrieks every day at noon added to the din throughout the day and night.

Reports received here from all the large cities of the country were that similar scenes were witnessed generally as a result of the report from the western front.

Riot of Noise and Color

New York Celebrates Peace Report in Unprecedented Outburst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A gray-haired woman ran up Fifth Avenue, twirling a baby's rattle in each hand, and shouting, at every glance, "They didn't have any whistles." A half dozen working girls romped by, using porcelain ware taken from the wholesale stock as cymbals. A thousand automobiles, crammed between the curbs by thousands of shouting men, women and children, blew their horns incessantly, drowning out the shrill sirens let loose all over the city. Down from hundreds of high office buildings fluttered millions of bits of paper, sparkling in the sun—waste baskets emptied out of windows, cancelled checks, odds and ends of advertising, newspapers cut into small pieces, confetti, tissue paper of all sorts. Crowds flowed through them as they whittened the streets. Everywhere the impromptu holiday poured merrymakers out into the streets.

Noise was the first requisite for these celebrants, color the next. Rattles, horns, bugles, whistles, tin pans, back-firing automobiles, vocal efforts, all augmented the honking automobiles and shrieking sirens. Anything at hand served for color; a red paper Christmas bell, a Japanese fan, long clusters of confetti, red, white and blue paper hats, a Bersagliere hat made hurriedly from pink pasteboard, flowers, but only a few colors, the red white and blue of America and Britain and France, the deep yellow and black of Belgium, the green of Italy; all mingled in a moving mass of shouting, laughing, sometimes weeping people of all nationalities.

The khaki was there, and the sailor's blue cheered on all sides, lifted to shoulders and showered with confetti, driven to the roofs of motor cars, leading an unending chorus of "three cheers." Up past Thirty-Sixth Street, grinning with joy, a French sailor was carried on workmen's shoulders, the center of a hoarse, red-faced group of revelers, every man and woman of them sober, but every one wild with the excitement inherent in that word "peace."

Directly in front of the Waldorf was enacted probably the most significant scene of all. Standing on the shining black roof of a large limousine, whose seats were occupied by a half dozen women, was an English officer. In his left hand were the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes; stuck in his collar, at the right was the tricolor of France, and at the left the banner of Belgium. His right hand held a rattle, and at brief intervals, with that rattle, he led the cheering of the throngs that moved along the avenue, one piece with the machine. A pause. An English officer from another automobile comes over and joins him. Up from the crowd is pushed an American soldier, then a Jackie, and Fifth Avenue never heard such cheering as broke loose then. Slowly they rode up the avenue, looking for a French fighter, and an Italian, to complete the circle.

A thousand and one incidents flashed across the view, all a part of the unity expressed by this spontaneous peoples' celebration. No carnival was ever like it. The individual was kin to the whole mass. Cameraderie ran rampant, yet restrained. The man with the cotton flag two inches long laughingly held it alongside the larger one of silk. No face frowned when a storm of confetti burst over it. When, at Twenty-Third Street, four soldiers in an automobile scooped up two ruddy-cheeked girls and drove into the crowd with them, all who saw it cheered, and the girls, without a struggle, continued to blow their horns. One man leaped out of the barber's chair, hurriedly whipped off the latter and rushed out to join an impromptu parade, although one cheek was still unshaven.

These parades sprouted out of the pavement and merged, in full bloom, into the throngs which blocked the traffic. Each parade needed only a leader, and it soon got recruits who carried improvised signs, such as "Peace at last," "Join us," "Good-bye, Kaiser," as well as flags and instruments of noise. A half dozen men and women, carrying a large flag parallel with the roadway, paused for no man, but lifted the flag above whoever got in the way.

Another group of marchers followed a cage in which an effigy of the Kaiser smoldered. Drums, though present sometimes, were not essential. Wash-bottles and tin pans were just as inspiring to the feet.

Nowhere was the celebration more colorful and joyous than at that ever-colorful crossing of Fifth Avenue and Forty-Second Street. Amid the flags and fall of torn paper a large man in shabby civilian clothes played lustily upon a huge horn. Behind him and along the sidewalk on each side, men and women made all the noise that each one possibly could, with every variety of implements.

And then it was that the five and ten cent store on a near-by corner, considered by many as a blot upon the beautiful Avenue of the Allies, came forward nobly and more than justified its position. From its doors the crowds surged forth blowing horns

and whistles, swinging rattles, ringing bells and banging tin pans, tin covers, little tin frying pans and long-handled ladles. The housekeeping department was quite denuded. The salesgirls who must stay within to serve the throng bedecked themselves with gay star-spangled caps like those that passed on the street outside. More than one store hastily closed its doors, putting up a roughly pencilled notice reading, "Why worry today? Let's celebrate. Open tomorrow."

And so it went, not only on Fifth Avenue, but along all the main arteries of the city, all afternoon, all evening. It was a people fused in the unity of a common joy. It was brothers and sisters and mothers and fathers of men who would not have to fight tomorrow. It was the people's way of expressing a prayer of gratitude for the great fact that, for the first time in more than four years, men were not killing each other every moment of the day. It was victory marshaling the one great family of home folks.

But of all the inspiration the day and night have forth, none was more poignant than the very first act of the drama. The sirens had not been at work more than 10 minutes before Liberty Altar in Madison Square was swarming with people. And out of the crowd, mounting above the rest, rose a little boy, waving a flag. And he led that throng in the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

At about the same time a man turning the corner of Twelfth Street was accosted by a youngster on a tricycle, asking, "What's it all for?" The man patted him on the head and replied, "We're going to have peace, sonny," and a woman overhearing the dialogue, added, also patting the boy's cap: "Yes, and my boys are coming home."

Report Is Defended

United Press Agents Insist Early Dispatch Is Authentic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The report that an armistice had been signed at 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, that hostilities were to cease at 2 o'clock

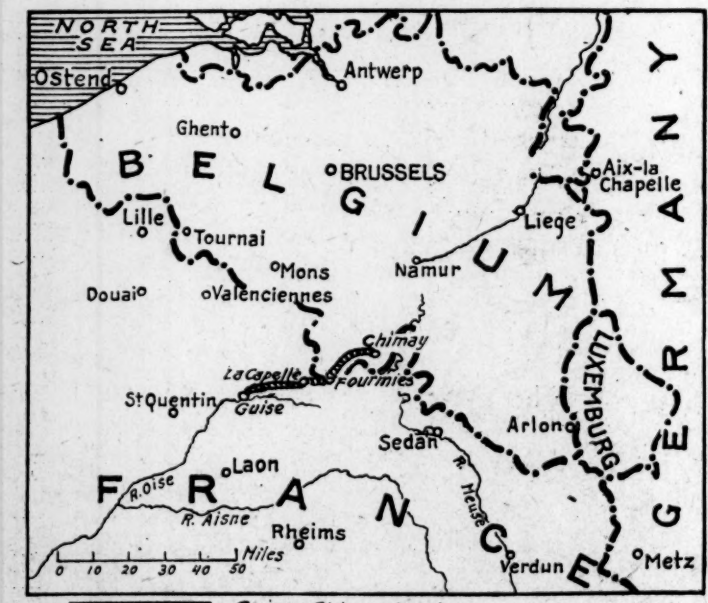
forced to close by reason of employees joining the throngs of those celebrating the news of the signing of the armistice carried by the United Press Association. Big steel and munition shops were closed, and thousands of their employees joined demonstrators in down-town streets. The celebration began with whistle-blowing and throwing of scraps of paper from office building windows. Tons of paper and confetti were thrown. The street scenes were the wildest ever seen in St. Louis. With thousands jamming the down-town blocks, cars were unable to move and traffic officers were helpless to control the crowds. Missouri and Illinois towns report general celebrations.

General Weberfeld
Officer reported as heading delegation to conclude armistice.

on Thursday afternoon, and that previous to the signing of the armistice American troops had entered Sedan, was received by the New York office of the United Press from Paris at noon, and was signed by Roy Howard, president of the United Press, and William Philip Simms, Paris manager, according to the New York office.

Despite official denials, the United Press continued to insist upon the truth of the report, and at the local office it was said that the message, in plain English, had been passed by the censor, and that evidently after it had passed the Allies had put up the bars against further messages of the kind, possibly with the intention of making a simultaneous announcement later in the various capitals. Concerning Secretary Lansing's denial, it was stated that naturally the Secretary had no confirmation of the report, because of the strict censorship believed to have been established after the passage of the United Press message.

In addition to this message, the United Press has received several which it regards as helping to justify its faith in the armistice report. These include one telling of the celebration of the armistice in Brest, one telling of the adoption by the French Chamber of Deputies of a resolution thanking Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch



Map shows road via Chimay, Fourmies, La Capelle and Guise by which the German plenipotentiaries were instructed to pass in order to reach Marshal Foch to secure the armistice terms.

for their services, and another from Amsterdam, giving the names of German delegates to the peace conference, the United Press believing it significant that the word "peace," and not "armistice," was used in this connection.

St. Louis Stores Close

Celebration in Down-Town Streets Follows Armistice Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Business was suspended in St. Louis after noon on Thursday. Department stores were



Admiral von Hintze
Officer reported as one of German mission to negotiate armistice

forced to close by reason of employees joining the throngs of those celebrating the news of the signing of the armistice carried by the United Press Association. Big steel and munition shops were closed, and thousands of their employees joined demonstrators in down-town streets. The celebration began with whistle-blowing and throwing of scraps of paper from office building windows. Tons of paper and confetti were thrown. The street scenes were the wildest ever seen in St. Louis. With thousands jamming the down-town blocks, cars were unable to move and traffic officers were helpless to control the crowds. Missouri and Illinois towns report general celebrations.

Celebration in Boston

Ring of Bells and Screaming of Whistles Greet Peace Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BOSTON, Mass.—The ringing of bells and the screaming of whistles in all parts of Greater Boston greeted the reported news from Europe on Thursday afternoon regarding the alleged signing of the armistice with Germany. Immediately the national colors were hung to the breeze everywhere and preparations were made in many quarters for celebrating in grandiose style what was supposed to be the collapse of the struggle of the nations.

Before 1 p.m. extra papers appeared on the streets and the newsboys in downtown Boston particularly were besieged by excited citizens and sold hundreds of copies. As the report spread, crowds began to gather on the street corners and joined in cheers and songs.

Groups of young men attached to the Students Army Training Corps, snatching up old brooms and all kinds of sticks, paraded through the Back Bay section, and noisemakers of all descriptions appeared upon the streets. The continual ringing of alarm clock bells in a jewelry store attracted considerable attention, and, not to be outdone in display of patriotism, a neighboring electrician quickly attached an electric bell to a convenient battery and tried to out-ring the bells merrily jingling across the way. In Cambridge a motor truck rolled up the main street adding its contribution to the general noise-making.

Meanwhile the report had reached the State House and Acting Governor Coolidge gave the press a statement urging the people throughout the state to join in the celebration. Soon thereafter, official word came from Washington denying the report. As a result a big night demonstration that had

been planned down town was called off, and arrangements for street parades of employees of the larger concerns were canceled.

President Poincaré Entertains

PARIS, France (Thursday)—President and Madame Poincaré entertained at luncheon today Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's representative to the allied conferences, and Mrs. House, and the allied Ambassadors and Ministers. The guests included the Japanese Ambassador and Mme. Matsui, the American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharp, Miss Margaret Wilson, the Earl of Derby, the British Ambassador, Mr. Venizelos, the Serbian Minister and Mme. Vesnich, the Belgian Minister and Baroness de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, the Ministers from Greece and Portugal, Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czech-Slovak Foreign Minister; MM. Pichon, Klotz, Leygues and Loucheur of the French Cabinet, Marshal and Mme. Joffre and Henri Bergson.

Milwaukee Celebrates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee, all day on Thursday and late into the night, was in the midst of the wildest celebration known here in years. It started with reports that an armistice had been signed, and showed no abatement when press dispatches declared that the peace report was premature.

Earl Curzon's Mission

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Earl Curzon, member of the British War Council, it is announced, has gone to the continent on official business.

Jubilant in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—No such jubilation was ever seen in Chicago as that breaking out here on Thursday on the report of the war being over.

Toronto Celebrates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Toronto was in the midst of a great patriotic demonstration on Thursday afternoon when news came that the armistice had been signed. Business was practically suspended. Many of the big stores, warehouses and munition plants closed while their employees joined in the torrent of celebration. Street cars and all traffic, unless a part of the procession, were stalled by the crowd in the downtown section of the city and never since Lady Smith night has there been such a din in the streets. Courts suspended proceedings and the Parliament buildings closed.

The Premier, Mr. Hearst, commenting upon the news, said, "If this be true, thank God, it involves nothing less than the complete overthrow and defeat of German militarism and all that it represents, as well as ample guarantee for reparation and restoration, so that never again will such a criminal conspiracy against the human race be attempted."

Socialists Demand Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German Social Democrats have notified the government, through Herr Friedrich Ebert, the vice-president of their party, and president of the Main Committee of the Reichstag, that their representatives will resign their ministerial posts if the war is not brought to an immediate end.

Peace Conference Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Admiral Bülow and General von Wrisbergh have been named as German delegates to the peace conference, the Kreuz Zeitung of Berlin declares.

STIRRING SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In the course of the memorable sitting yesterday of the Chamber of Deputies, already referred to in The Christian Science Monitor, M. Deschanel, the President of the Chamber, pronounced an eulogy upon Serbia. That country, he said, during four centuries had defended Europe against Asia. Today those who desired her annihilation were "crumbling under the weight of their crimes."

The House rose and cheered the Serbian and Italian ministers. M. Pichon also paid a warm tribute to Serbia, Italy, Bohemia and Poland. M. Clemenceau's appearance in the tribune was the signal for prolonged cheering. In the course of his speech the Premier referred to the taunts that France had wished the war. "War for peace and justice, yes!" exclaimed M. Clemenceau, "and those who have seen the work of the Germans in the invaded countries will understand the impossibility of not demanding the necessary guarantees." He said that there was no diminution of glory in the circumstance that none of the Allies would have triumphed without each other, but that it offered the best chance for humanity. He referred to the prodigies the British had accomplished on the battlefield, and added: "I do not speak of the United States; they are old friends." He paid a tribute to the young liberated nations, and concluded by asking the Chamber's support of national solidarity.

"At the dawn of great victories," he concluded, "let our thought be that of unity. We made the Republic in peace. We have to keep the Republic in war. France demands it."

BIG SILVER BULLION SHIPMENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A shipment of \$3,000,000 in silver bullion, the largest ever sent out from the local Assay Office, was started on its way on Wednesday to the Secretary of State in Calcutta, India.

ALLIES KEEP ORDER IN HUNGARIAN LINES

(Continued from page one)

peace. A further message states that Italy is not to understand by Point 1A that hostile armies can attack Germany through Austria. If this interpretation is not accepted, a protest will be made. Budapest messages report that the War Minister orders German troops passing through Hungary to be sent on their way with arms and equipment. Count Karolyi, with several members of the national labor and soldiers' councils, left for Padua to negotiate peace with General Diaz.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung reports that Count Andrássy and all the Hungarians at the Foreign Office are returning to Budapest, adding that the Foreign Office secret archives have been largely destroyed.

Austro-German Entente

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlingske Tidende's Berlin correspondent reports that Dr. Adler, the German-Austrian Foreign Minister, has handed the German ambassador in Vienna a state council note declaring that German-Austria attaches the greatest importance to a close and lasting fellowship with the German Empire. From the fact that Dr. Adler made himself the council spokesman, the correspondent concludes that the German-Austrian Socialists now wish to join Germany.

Vienna's Food Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message reports that the Burgomaster has accepted the neutral representatives' offer of good offices for supplying Vienna with indispensable foodstuffs.

Germans Leave Vienna

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vienna reports the departure of the German military mission, and expresses doubt whether General von Mackensen's troops can clear with their war matériel through Hungary and Austria within the period the armistice has fixed.

Jugo-Slav Congress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—Mr. Paschitz, the Serbian Premier, arrived in Geneva on Tuesday to preside at a congress to consider the constitution of Jugo-Slavia.

Confusion Follows Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Vienna messages report that confusion and railway congestion has resulted from the conclusion of the armistice and the resultant transport of troops and war prisoners. The Emperor and Empress were reported to be driving through the Vienna public park on Sunday, being cordially greeted by numerous people.

Tzech Mobilization

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—All men are liable to military service up to 26 years of age throughout Tzecho-Slovakia and have been called to the colors, according to a Prague dispatch to the Weser Zeitung of Bremen. It is said that this order includes German-Bohemia. Comments in the Tzech press indicate that the mobilization is against Germany.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE IN VICTORY PRAISED

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—(British Wireless Service)—England has been nobly great in the hour of disaster, but she was supremely great in the hour of victory, declared James M. Beck of New York, a member of the committee of the American Pil-

grims at a luncheon given in his honor by an executive committee of the British Pilgrims. In New York bells were rung and whistles blown to celebrate the surrender of Austria-Hungary, he said, but England whose soldiers had defeated Turkey and achieved victory over the Prussian terror in France, remained silent in the hour of her triumph.

America, he added, was in full sympathy with Great Britain, and all it cared for in the war was retributive justice. On Tuesday there was an election in the United States, he said, but there was no division of opinion upon the point that the war should be prosecuted to a conclusive victory. Americans might differ in domestic policies and even on minor details of peace proposals, he continued, but they were united in supporting President Wilson in carrying on the war for freedom to a victorious conclusion.

ON THE BATTLEFRONT IN BELGIUM (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—German soldiers at one point during the retreat in Belgium carried off a stock of flour, lard and pork purchased by the Belgium Relief Commission and destined to feed the Belgian civilian population. Sixteen non-commissioned officers entered a flour mill and ordered the German soldiers to load six box cars with flour valued at \$100,000. The relief commission's stores then were robbed of 48,000 pounds of lard and 18,000 pounds of pork.

WOMEN'S BILL HAS ITS THIRD READING

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The House of Commons today passed, on third reading, the bill permitting women to sit in Parliament.

The present bill was foreshadowed during question time in the House of Commons on Thursday, Oct. 24. On that occasion Mr. Bonar Law, asked whether it was proposed to introduce immediate legislation to allow women to sit in Parliament, replied in the affirmative. A resolution introduced by Mr. Herbert Samuel, and carried by an overwhelming majority of 274 to 25, was promptly followed by a bill. That bill has now passed its third reading. When translated into law, it will sweep away the last of the civil disabilities under which women have labored in Great Britain.

NATIONAL HONOR FOR M. CLEMENCEAU

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Academy has approached M. Clemenceau on the subject of his willingness to take his seat as one of 40 "Immortels," but the French Premier has stated that he considers the time inopportune.

The Excelsior, however, published a statement to the effect that all academicians intend voting for M. Clemenceau, and there is no doubt the academy will elect M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch simultaneously.

COAL DEALER INDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—William A. Holmes, a New Bedford coal dealer, has been indicted by the United States grand jury sitting at Boston, as a result of complaints, made by the Massachusetts Fuel Administration, that he had violated the regulations of the Fuel Administration, fixing the retail price for the sale of anthracite coal. It was alleged that Mr. Holmes charged one of his customers \$13 a ton for coal instead of \$10.50.

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DOCTORS AIM AT
FEDERAL CONTROL

Unyielding Attitude of Medical Association in Australian Lodge Dispute Creates Demand for Nationalization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Many months have passed since the Victorian Branch of the British Medical Association declared war on the Friendly Societies of this State, believing, according to a letter in the Medical Journal of Australia, that the lodges could not possibly resist. Yet the lodges have held out for 10 months and have carried the war into British Medical Association territory by founding medical institutes in charge of professional men not under British Medical Association rule. This fact now stands in the way of a settlement.

The Friendly Societies in general recently agreed to payment on a considerably increased scale to lodge doctors, but when the dispute was seemingly at an end, the British Medical Association demanded that the medical institutes which had been established since November, 1917, be dissolved. As contracts had been signed with at least 25 doctors at salaries of £1000 each, this demand for repudiation intensified the storm and made reconciliation well nigh hopeless. At this stage the State Government, which had found itself, like its predecessor, unable to prevail to any extent in the face of the medical boycott, proposed somewhat timidly that it should advise the Friendly Societies the £50,000 necessary to cancel the contracts made with "non-union" doctors, the societies to refund the amount over an extended term. This offer has been indignantly rejected, with the advice that the British Medical Association might be asked to find the money. Thus the boycott continues.

In some places the members of the British Medical Association have adopted a plan whereby contracts at a low rate may be made by individuals for medical attendance, and in one or two cases there have been societies formed under the wing of the British Medical Association as opposition lodges to the recalcitrants, but these devices have left the main fighting ground untouched. The allegation that some trained nurses had declined to attend cases which were not in the care of a British Medical Association member, has not altered the situation.

The unyielding attitude of the British Medical Association has caused a widespread demand for the nationalization of medicine, and the absence of any protest from the medical association would seem to strengthen the belief, expressed in The Christian Science Monitor at the beginning of the dispute, that the doctors were playing for a far higher stake than increased lodge pay.

Apparently the British Medical Association, whether with a view to nationalization on a commonwealth basis or to facilitate control, is about to press for federal control of legislation dealing with public health.

The following editorial article bearing on this point recently appeared in the Medical Journal of Australia:

"The introduction of the Federal Committee into the machinery of the British Medical Association in the Commonwealth is not merely a convenience of administration. It opens up the possibility of an organization of the medical profession of incomparably greater utility to the community than that which can be attained by the individual efforts of the branches. It is true that the members in every part of the Commonwealth have equal voting powers for the election of the members of the branch councils. In practice, however, the practitioners residing far from the metropolitan centers take little or no part in the management of the affairs of the association. The election of the members of the Federal Committee and the instruction of the elected members concerning the way in which they should vote at the meeting of the committee are not actually in the hands of the members generally. In the future the interest in these matters of the country members will be awakened and means will, no doubt, be found for the institution of a representative meeting endowed with full legislative powers. It is apparent that uniformity of action cannot be achieved in all matters concerning the relation of the medical profession to the public until the principle of federalization has been introduced into the political government of Australia.

"Sooner or later the State Parliament must surrender their legislative rights dealing with the control of the public health, with the registration of medical practitioners, and with the maintenance of a high standard of efficiency in the practice of medicine, and with the adjustment of the conditions under which persons in necessitous circumstances can obtain medical attendance. No one can maintain that the relation of the medical profession and the public vary sufficiently in the different states to justify varying methods of dealing with these matters. Until these rational changes have been effected the medical profession can do no more than prepare the way by aiming at uniformity."

LEGALIZING WOMEN
POLICE IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—A deputation representative of the corporations of Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen recently waited upon the Secretary for Scotland on the question of legalizing women police. Bailie Bruce Murray, Glasgow, introducing the subject, said there was a great deal of preventive work at present thrown upon the

police that women could do. Women were suitable for investigation work in connection with children and girls. He also had the testimony of army officers as to the good work done by women patrols. Insistence on adequate training, Bailie Bruce Murray thought, should be made a proviso in granting powers to appoint police-women.

After hearing the other members of the deputation, Mr. Munro replied. He was, he said, in entire sympathy with the movement. Obviously there were many police duties which could be more fittingly discharged by women than by men. No one, he thought, could speak too highly of the work done by women patrols. After explaining that as the law stood at present the government grant toward police pay and clothing, in respect to women, was not applicable to Scotland, Mr. Munro promised to give the subject his consideration. There might, he said, be legislation in connection with the new police grant, and in that case the interests of the deputation would not be overlooked. He himself saw no reason why the appointment of women as police should not be legalized, but obviously the matter would have to be considered in all its bearings. He hoped, however, it would be possible to reach a conclusion satisfactory to the interests represented by the deputation.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 427)

Reparation Rather Than Violence
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There exists at the present time a nation-wide desire to return to Germany a certain measure of the violence dealt out by her toward civilization during the past four years. This animal craving for revenge, if uncontrolled, would destroy reason, and set a poor example for future generations. Let German prisoners of war share in the reconstruction of the devastated areas of Belgium and France. Let also the financial burden of foreign interests be borne by Germany whenever possible—this in repayment for the wrongs committed in her name. Thus will impartial justice be meted out irrespective of class or creed; that the innocent may not suffer for the crimes of the guilty, or the faultless share the humiliation of pride that has fallen. Wonderful are those words of the New Testament: "He that taketh the sword shall perish with the sword."

(Signed) ARTHUR MORRIS,
New York, Oct. 28, 1918.

(No. 425)

Practical Politics Under the I. and R.
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Bernard M. Allen, the secretary of the Union for a Progressive Constitution, and a leading supporter of the I. and R. (Initiative and Referendum), stated publicly in a published letter in February, 1917, that:

"Practical experience in getting signatures indicates that there is no difficulty in obtaining signatures except for the time and expense involved. . . for a signature means merely that the signer is willing. . . that the question should be on the ballot, even if he does not expect to cast a favoring vote."

This is the kind of signature machine which men are trying to force upon the State under the disguise of high-sounding phrases about "democracy." But will the American inventive genius for political manipulation be checked by giving powerful or persuasive men power by signatures in addition to, power by votes? After a man has signed a petition, he has no chance to change his mind. Every one knows how some people sign things: "Here, Bill, sign this as a favor to me?" "What is it? Well, I don't know much about it, but I guess it's all right if you say so—there you are!" Should such signatures be permitted to start the machinery of law-making in Massachusetts in the name of greater protection for the liberties of all the people?

Attention has recently been called in the public press to the high critical standards of public service expressed by Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge, as follows:

"Expect to be called a stand-patter. But don't be a stand-patter. Expect to be called a demagogue. But don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong."

Did not the majority of the Constitutional Convention depart from the standard thus expressed when they yielded their intellects to the impetuous impulse of cynical views about past legislatures, or to fearful views about political expediency? Did they not vote to submit the I. and R. proposition in direct violation of the old proverb: "What is everybody's business is nobody's business?"

The I. and R. will provide possibilities for log-rolling for signatures and votes at the same time by highly organized bodies of "invisible governors" on a gigantic scale never yet known in this Commonwealth. And the State will pay all the bills for paper, printing and postage.

(Signed) F. W. GRINNELL,
Boston, Nov. 1, 1918.

COSTA RICA GRANTS AMNESTY
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica.—Full amnesty has been granted to all citizens of Costa Rica who have voluntarily left the country. The amnesty includes those implicated in the revolution of last February, when an attempt was made to overthrow President Tinoco.

GERMAN PLANS TO
DOMINATE MID-EAST

Dr. Frederick Coan of American Mission Explains How Agents Persuaded Peoples That Germany Had Accepted Islam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its BOSTON, Mass., Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—In the years before the war, attention was frequently drawn in this paper to the extraordinary efforts which were being made by Germany to extend her influence in Armenia and Northeastern Persia, especially throughout that ill-defined country which is known as the Turco-Persian frontier. When the Germans established, for no reason that was clear, a consulate at Khio, well north of the great Lake of Urmia, it was insisted that the German action was one which called for the most careful attention. It was pointed out that what was being done in Khio was being done in many other places; that the country was being steadily colonized by Germans, and that the Teutonic influence was spreading in all directions. The events of the last four years have shown how entirely correct were these statements.

In no country has German preparation for the great struggle been more clearly seen than in Persia. The full extent, however, of these preparations and the full extent of the great bid which Germany made for dominant power in the great Muhammadan belt is only as yet faintly understood. Discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Frederick Coan, who for many years has been connected with the American mission at Urmia, insisted that the German preparation in these regions for the war was one of the most complete pieces of organization it was possible to imagine. Everything, he said, was ready for the great event of 1914, and the lengths to which the Germans have gone since in their efforts to dominate the Muhammadan world are only, as yet, imperfectly understood. "When I tell you," Dr. Coan continued, "that the conviction is today, or was at one time, a few months ago, firmly held by Muhammadan peoples, 160,000,000 of them, in this vast region, that Germany had adopted the Muhammadan faith, and that the Kaiser reigned in Europe as a great Muhammadan sovereign, you will begin to understand what I mean. It is not a case of a few fanatics, here and there, believing the matter, but it amounted to a solid conviction upon which the Muhammadan peoples of these districts built their hopes for the future."

Discussing the whole question, some time ago, with a prominent Muhammadan in Persia, I remarked to him that we were indeed living in stirring times. He agreed, but said that, far as the Muhammadans were concerned, they were only to be expected, because they were living in the days of the twelfth Imam. There is a belief, Dr. Coan added, amongst the Muhammadans, that there have already been 11 great Muhammadan leaders or Imams, and that the twelfth was still to come. On asking my Muhammadan friend who was the twelfth he said Hajj Wilhelm, of course, the Muhammadan sovereign of Germany. In order to perpetuate this belief, and to bolster it up in every way, the German propagandists throughout the Middle East adopted any and every device that they could think of. One of the most favorite, devices and one of the most effective was the circulation of millions of post cards amongst the natives showing the various churches and cathedrals in Europe which had been destroyed by the Germans. The desire being to prove the German zeal for Muhammadanism by showing the extraordinary wholesale way in which they were destroying Christian churches.

The Christian Science Monitor representative asked Dr. Coan at this point if the German influence amongst the Muhammadans was so great, would he not say that there was no longer the least shadow of doubt that the Germans, not only permitted but actually instigated the massacre of the Armenians and other Christians in these districts. "You may take my word for it," Dr. Coan said, "that that fact cannot be insisted upon too strongly or stated too bluntly. I know the Turk and the Kurd and all the different tribes in this region intimately, and I know how entirely different the massacres of the last few years have been from any which preceded them. There was an organized and ordered deliberation about the massacres of 1915-1916-1917, which were never found in the old days. Many features of them were absolutely foreign to the Turkish customs or the Turkish nature. And I have known of some instances where the Kurdish Sheikh or the Turkish Governor exerted all their power to protect the Christians under their rule, but were ordered to complete the massacres by the German authorities."

"I discussed the whole question, not once but many times with a German officer in 1915, who was stationed just north of the city of Urmia, and did my utmost to persuade him to mitigate the horrors of the massacres which were then in progress. I could not get from him the least promise, even that the horrors should be lessened. His only reply was that the people were not worth preserving. The aim and object of Germany was, of course, quite clear. The Armenians and Syrians have, for over a century now, been largely under American influence. They have learned American ways, and have begun to see things from a western standpoint, and for that kind of thought Germany had no use. She was determined to sweep it out of her path and reckoned that the shortest way of doing this was by massacring a whole people. I recognize," Dr. Coan added, "that it is difficult to make people believe that, but it is not so difficult today as it was a year ago, and if I was asked to state, in a few words, what my opinion was of the terrible massacres which have taken place in this region, during the last four years I would say quite bluntly that they were organized, in every detail, years ago by the Germans, and that they were carried out, not only with their knowledge, but under their immediate direction at every point."

RECOLLECTIONS OF
THE EARLY DAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its BOSTON, Mass., Bureau

Incidents so crowd in upon the memory in times of retrospection that it is hard to say really which is the most helpful to relate. As far back as 1907, I remember an old Gordon Highlander who had gained the Victoria Cross in South Africa, and who could read the signs of the times, telling us that about 1913 Germany would go to war. In the latter days of July, 1914, when the country was gold with harvest came the first shadow. Would there be war? Was the question on every lip. And the answer, No, impossible! And when the war came, there was scarcely a spark of realization beyond a wave of emotion such as spreads across a crowd which watches some dazzling feat of daring in the air or sea.

What will be scarce? What shall we buy? were the questions. Coal, flour, petrol, each in turn were rushed into the kitchen or the coal house. The nation which for generations had slept placidly in the sunshine of armed neutrality now awoke with an exaggerated consciousness of itself. The army would fight, and win, meanwhile the people must arm their ladders.

Little crowds now gathered around the mobilization posters and in the military centers a stream of reservists flocked into the barracks squares. It was just a rather bigger Bank Holiday than usual, and a happy prospect of holidays in the future being of a pleasantly uncertain length. As the days wore on, and the wires thrived with news; as the railway stations were packed with knots of women who surrounded the departing men; as the loud cheers mingled with shriek and throb of the locomotives, there was perhaps a dull knowledge that the world had gone to war. The reservists were streaming into barracks and in every square stood lines of new arrivals waiting to be marched to the stores of rifle, boot and kit. Here there was many a greeting between old friends and new. Those serving the regiment greeting the familiar face of years ago, and the "Years ago," looking perhaps a little doubtfully pleased to be back in the ranks which they thought would never see them more.

Just one scene I would recall, and it is an officers' ante-room in a little Irish town. The younger members are wild with enthusiasm, and every moment is filled with preparation for the great adventure, rife, boot and kit. Here there was many a greeting between old friends and new. Those serving the regiment greeting the familiar face of years ago, and the "Years ago," looking perhaps a little doubtfully pleased to be back in the ranks which they thought would never see them more.

One of the strangest happenings of those days was when a bond of friendship leveled all cliques and partialities in the plain of war. Everyone was a friend, and nobody minded where he sat or whom he talked to. It may seem strange that anyone should ever mind such things, but there was an etiquette in the Old Army which had flourished for traditional ages, and which, in these first days, seemed suddenly to lose its grip.

Only a month before, Ireland had been rent in twain. The last card of the politicians had been played at Westminster, and rival armies were preparing for the field. Now the unexpected had occurred, the miraclous had happened, and Ireland was welded at the forge of Mars.

The Sassenachs in khaki who were anathema to all good Irishmen had become the popular heroes of the day. They were cheered at the railway stations, greeted in the streets, and even the Irish tenantry were willing to leave their carts standing empty in the towns while the Saxon transport officers marched off with their galloways.

At the word of John Redmond, and for the first time in history, Ireland was agreed. The war had her approval, and though it might be that all the "Boys" would not be there, yet some of them would fight and that was quite enough to show that Irishmen approved.

LOUISIANA CANE AND RICE CROPS
BATON ROUGE, La.—To aid in gathering the Louisiana cane and rice crops, the United States Government will send 2000 men from Camp Pine, Ark., on voluntary furloughs to this State. Governor Pleasant has been notified of the government's decision by G. C. Clarkson of the field division of the Council of National Defense.



GARRISON
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LETTER FROM MME.
BRESHKOVSKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its BOSTON, Mass., Bureau

The following letter from Madame Catherine Breshkovsky is of special interest in so far as it is believed to be the last one received from her by anyone in the United States. It was addressed to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and was mailed in this country on June 26 under a Washington, D. C., postmark. It is dated May 12, 1918, and was evidently brought to this country by hand. The letter reads:

"How happy I am to be sure this time that this letter will reach you, my Alice, beloved friend! A month ago I wrote you with what joy I received the book you wrote about your old friend, and that I find a great comfort in rehearsing some pages every day, imagining to myself how you worked at it, how you were tired, exhausted, to reassemble all the bits of letters to make the book so excellent."

"I don't know how the two copies I have seen were sent, or to what address. I only know that these two volumes were brought to me by a young boy (an American), who bought them from a Bolshevik for sure, for it is his habit to find out whatever is of any value and to sell it. For my part, I am sure the books were sent to me, but did not reach me. I am so glad and happy to have one in my hands that nothing else does concern me. Everybody who sees and reads the book is glad for my sake, and if you find out an occasion (not by post) to send me two more copies, pray do. I am not willing to part with the copies I have, and they are asking me to have it translated, so I must have one or two more. Only the portrait is too young and too beautiful. Till this hour I feel imprisoned and deprived of the pleasure of taking fresh air. Otherwise I should remain as strong and fresh as you knew me."

Miss Blackwell notes here that Madame Breshkovsky was not imprisoned, but that after the Bolsheviks took possession of the government she went into hiding. The letter continues:

"My freedom, like that of my best friends, lasted for half a year only, and during this time we were so busy that we never had some minutes to spend for ourselves. I am so well accustomed to such a situation that it would be difficult for me to believe in the reality of the possibility of enjoying quietly the right to feel quite free forever. Our poor country is only in the first class of the Institute of Political Science. And until we pass into the second, we cannot be sure of the surety of the friends of our own people."

"It goes better, perhaps after many and many efforts we begin to be clever and brave; but till now our progress is not so great as we wish. Yet I hope that our allies will not forsake us, and will aid us as well as they have done all these four years. Now as soon as we are sane (healthy) we can be of use, too; for after this terrible experience the poor peasantry will be ashamed of their foolishness and more prudent in their actions and enterprises. I see how many people are more quiet, more reasonable and hopeful. Nobody will believe in the defeat of the commonwealth forever. On the contrary, after a lesson so cruel and so profound, we expect to see the whole world on a new way of life and progress. Only to get the Germans disarmed and pacified."

"It is possible, too, that I am not destined to see realized all my hopes and anxieties, but nevertheless I shall leave the world with my faith in the progress of humanity, of the human soul, as strong as it was during all my life; for neither my reason nor my imagination can believe in the retrogression of a world that was capable of producing individuals like Christ, and all those who have had the strength to sacrifice their own comfort, and even their existence, to the ideal that they chose in their heart and mind. The masses, who have been

able to bring forth such lives, must have in them a force, a capacity distilled among them, even if they do not know it, unconsciously. It is an epoch when the people over all the world (the little world of our earth) are crossing the Rubicon (one of them) of history, after which effort a new existence will come into being."

"I saw Arthur (Bullard) sometimes. Now he is away. Very sorry if he leaves us. For a long time he has known Russia with all its defects, yet he is a faithful friend to us. And now, as we are ashamed of our conduct, it is so good to have one who is not abashed with all the madness he is the witness of."

"If you all (quoted in our letter, Alice) remain as hopeful for us as you have been until lately, I shall thank my destiny and fortify my soul with the idea that we are not left by our friends to 'the mercy of our enemies.'"

A letter to Miss Helena S. Dudley, written last January, has been received since the news of Mme. Breshkovsky's demise reached America. It reads in part:

"Dear Alice, Helena, and all my friends in my beloved America: I was much honored to get the benevolent and friendly words of the honorable and excellent President Wilson, as an answer to the cable sent him. 'I was proud of it; I took it as a comfort; sad as I was over the uncertain position of my country, that is not profiting reasonably by its liberty to create a new life so longingly desired by the true friends of our people. In such a state of distress, a sincere, friendly, on the part of a mighty and noble person is a great comfort to the sufferers; and when I express the sentiment of gratitude for the good wishes I read in the response of your excellent President, you must be sure that this gratitude comes from the very bottom of my aching heart.'"

SERBIA'S VICTORY AND
BULGARIA'S CRIMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its LONDON, England, Bureau

LONDON, England.—The subject of the Bulgarian nation's responsibility for the war was dealt with by M. Cheddio Miyatovich, former Serbian Minister, in a speech given at the mess of the County of Middlesex A. S. C. (M. T.) at the Mitre Hotel, Chancery Lane, at which he was the principal guest.

All the Serbs, said M. Miyatovich, were proud that their soldiers had fought to the satisfaction of their allies. The victory which had been won by Serbian cooperation—he would not say the victory of the Serbians, as it had been won with the assistance of the French, British, Italians, and the Greeks—had already borne a wonderful political result, but the greater consequences of the victory were to come. The Serbians were a just people, and they would not forget that the successes in the west had done much toward bringing about the collapse of Bulgaria, and, perhaps, the collapse of Turkey. They were, however, afraid that as the English were a very generous people they might hold the theory that the Bulgarian people were not responsible for the war, but that the King was responsible. M. Miyatovich assured them that that was a mistake. The Serbians did not want to revenge themselves against the Bulgars, but they were the cruellest enemy that a country ever had, and they could not forget that not only King Ferdinand, but the Bulgarian nation, was responsible for all that had happened.

In support of this contention, M. Miyatovich quoted a remark made to him by King Ferdinand on one occasion: "Do you think, Ferdinand had said, 'the Bulgarian people would keep me one day as their Tzar if I had not adopted their national ideals as my ideals? It is not that I am leading the Bulgarian nation; it is Bulgaria that is leading me.' That was true, M. Miyatovich remarked, and Serbians would remember, but they would not revenge themselves."

LUMBERMEN AND
WINNING THE WAR

First Regiment of Foresters Went to France More Than a Year Ago—Camp Is Soon to Be Established at Forest, Ga.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Foresters, that is to say, practical lumber and timber men, are doing an important part in the war. They come under the general classification of engineers and the first regiment went to France considerably more than a year ago. They were all volunteers. Some of them had been connected with the Department of Agriculture, others were practical men from the timber districts of the far West.

Later there was another detachment of forestry engineers, in part volunteers and in part men taken from the draft, but all of them qualified to help the French and British with their difficult problem of felling trees and making them into the various kinds of lumber that were needed in the supplementary activities to the actual fighting.

Arrangements have been under way for the establishment of a camp at Forest, Ga., up in the northwestern corner of the State, not far from Chattanooga, and to this are to be taken men in the draft who can be used for this work. They will receive the amount of military training necessary and then be transferred to France for forestry work.

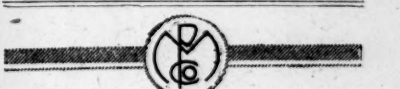
The Americans who have been there have been working in different parts of France, wherever there is suitable lumber to be cut. It is transported by logging it down the streams and by every other method. All the work is done under the supervision of the French Government which carefully guards its forests, and the cutting is done with an eye to the future so that France may have her forests for the use of other generations. The United States foresters work side by side with the French, British and Canadian and this has been of advantage to all of them. The Canadians are notably fine foresters and the French are painstaking and careful. Only one thing the Americans were able to teach them in the way of economy and that was the utilizing of sawdust as fuel.

Most of the French mills are run by steam power; many of them have been enlarged and equipped with United States machinery since the United States foresters have been working there. Like other United States engineers they have been eager to get into active service, but while a few of them have been near the fighting line, most of them have had to keep on working wherever there was timber to be felled and transported to the places where it would do the most good, taking comfort that they were contributing to the winning of the fight as truly by their work as were the men with the guns.

EDUCATIONAL CHEMISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its LONDON, England, Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Salters Company is initiating a scheme for an institute called the Salters Institute of Industrial Chemistry, under the charge of a director whose principal duties will be to make arrangements with the universities to enable students to obtain facilities for research and technical training, and to give information and advice to those who intend to become industrial chemists. The company will establish two types of fellowships for which postgraduate students of any university will be eligible.



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JAPAN'S POLICY IS BASED ON GROWTH OF FOREIGN POWER

(Continued from page one)

to the possession by America, or Great Britain. For instance, Japan does not view for a moment America's possession of the Philippines as a menace to her national security. On the other hand, she would view with alarm any disposition which would have given the Philippines to Germany. Naturally enough, in the case of the islands near Japan's shores, she would prefer to hold them, rather than see them held by some other power. She argues that there can be in her possession of them no menace to the security of any other nation. Only against Japan could they be by any means be used aggressively. But even in this matter Japan will largely be guided by the stand taken by America. Japan's best road to development lies along the full exercise of her commercial aggressiveness. Freedom to trade and fair international treatment are invaluable to her, and she knows she will get it if she plays the game with America and Great Britain.

Seventh—"The telegraph connecting Tsing-tau and the South Seas, now in control of the Japanese Navy, will be transferred to Japan. The Tsinan railway should also be held by the Japanese, Germany purchasing it from the owners."

This clause must be read conjointly with the Marquess Okuma's ninth, which also discusses China.

Eighth—"Japan should confer with the Allies regarding the maintenance of order in Siberia. In reference to the questions of concessions and other interests in these regions no power should be allowed to have a paramount voice."

The Marquess Okuma depends there upon Japan's natural and inherent advantages for the capture of a big share of trade in the Russian Far East, rather than on any quid pro pro for Japan's military efforts in Siberia in special privileges in the way of economic advantages or concessions.

There is a growing school in Japan aware that the day of special areas marked out as spheres of influence is gone. By no means the whole of Japan sees this, but the best informed Japanese do. The leaders of Japan today know full well that Japan will be judged by the rest of the world in a large measure by the sort of settlement the end of the war brings as regards Siberia. Those who know Japan best have no concern lest she will not be guided by international opinion. What the Allies, and particularly America, think right will be given the greatest weight by Japan.

Ninth—"In the relations of China with the other powers, the fundamental idea of the open door and equal opportunity should be maintained as heretofore." The Marquess Okuma was the Premier when the Five-Group demands were presented to China by Japan in 1915. A very different policy toward China has been followed by Count Terauchi. Japan has been anything but unanimous on the subject of the best policy to be pursued toward her neighbor, but those who counsel winning the friendship of China, so as to sell goods to her and obtain the greatest possible share of China's raw materials at the lowest possible prices, have gained ground rapidly during the past three years. A great difference of opinion exists in Japan on how the various political factions in China should be treated, but on the whole, Count Terauchi's Chinese policy has been sufficiently productive of material benefit to Japan to secure a continuation of it.

America possesses considerable influence on the trend of future events in China, America and Britain, marching together in their Chinese policy, would insure Japan joining them and joining none the less wholeheartedly because of her previous necessity of doing so. Economic matters present difficulties untold, when they become entangled with international politics. An agreement on general policy is assured, but an entire seeing of Chinese affairs with the same eyes—American, British and Japanese—can hardly be expected. If events of the past 12 months are a good guide, Japan will strive to ally her views and actions more and more with those of America. She thinks that once America sees Japan is conscientious in working out her destiny on the lines which cannot but be considered fair to the United States, the old prejudices will disappear and equality be accorded by the Americans, which the Japanese consider they are entitled to as a nation and a race.

The Marquess Okuma was one of the younger leaders in the restoration of the Emperor as sole ruler and the abolition of the shogunate in 1867-8. As Minister of Finance from 1869 to 1881, he put the fiscal affairs of his country on a sound basis. A year after, he gave up office and founded the Progressive Party, which advocated a more rapid advance toward constitutional and parliamentary government; but he took office again as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Heading a Cabinet of his own, he, however, soon retired, but kept his popularity as a friend of the people. In 1914 he was called upon to form another Cabinet, and as Premier, came into world prominence by the declaration of war against Germany and the capture of Tsing-tau, and still more by the notable 21 demands made upon China. He was successful in inducing China to accept those relating to increased Japanese rights in South Manchuria and East Mongolia.

CLOSE CONTEST IN ALASKA

JUNEAU, Alaska.—Based on scattering returns, another close contest on delegate to Congress from Alaska may be the result of Tuesday's voting. James Wickersham, Republican, is believed to be slightly in the lead.



The Marquess Okuma

Former Japanese Premier, whose statements regarding Japan's policy are taken to be a fair forecast of what that country considers the end of the war should bring in the Far East.

REPUBLICANS TO CONTROL CONGRESS

(Continued from page one)

blamed, but which reacted unfavorably on the party in power. Under the authority of laws passed as war measures and to safeguard the country against enemy aliens, petty officials, with the federal powers behind them, often proved irksome to patriotic citizens.

There is no doubt that the fusion of the two wings of the Republican Party helped in the net results. Success in the Presidential election of 1920, it was felt, would, to a large degree, depend on what the Republicans would do for the country in the next two years, and to show what they could do, it was necessary to have more than a perfunctory share in national legislation.

When the Democratic Party chiefs raised the loyalty issue, by insinuation and implication, it proved a clarion call to arms. More than any other single factor, it now is claimed, the raising of this issue solidified the ranks of the Republican Party and contributed, in no small degree, to its success. The result, Republicans contend, shows beyond doubt that the people of the United States will always insist on self-determination.

The Speaker of the next House will in all probability be Representative James R. Mann of Chicago. He has been the Republican candidate for Speaker in the last four congresses, but was always vigorously objected to by some of his own colleagues. Those who most strenuously opposed him, however, were Representatives Cooper and Gardner, who are no longer on the scene of activities. Representative Gillett of Massachusetts, the present minority leader, will probably be chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and Representative Fordney of Michigan will be chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Julius Kahn of California will be chairman of the Military Affairs Committee. It was he who steered the Man-Power Bill through when Chairman Dent refused to support the Administration.

It is perhaps too early to discuss the changes in chairmanships of Senate committees. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge will, of course, be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Warren of Wyoming of the Appropriations Committee; Senator Knute Nelson of the Judiciary Committee; Senator James W. Wadsworth of the Military Affairs Committee; Senator Boies Penrose of the Finance Committee, and Senator Cummins of the Interstate Commerce Committee. Nothing, however, has been decided as to these committees.

Mr. Roosevelt's Comment

Former President Says a Victory Has Been Won for Straight Americanism

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Former President Theodore Roosevelt declared, as a comment on the election, that the American people had reflected honor on themselves in winning a victory for straight Americanism rather than Republicanism, in the following statement:

"It appears we have a Republican Congress. Such a result must be a cause of profound thankfulness to loyal and fair-sighted Americans. The Republicans made the fight on the unconditional surrender issue, and their victory serves notice on Germany that Foch will dictate the terms of armistice and that the terms of peace will be determined by all the Allies representing the free and democratic world, acting together against Kaiserism in the first place, and against all tyranny, whether of the Hohenzollerns or the Bolsheviks.

"The Republicans will heartily support President Wilson in every effort to put forth our whole strength and efficiency in the war and to secure a peace that will guarantee the result of the war. Any extravagance, corruption, or inefficiency in waging the

war, any leniency to German spies or conspirators at home, and any effort to interfere with the freedom of speech and with the press on the part of honest supporters of the war who protest inefficiency in waging it, will, I believe, result in congressional investigation and exposure of the guilty parties.

"The result of the election is really extraordinary, inasmuch as the entire pro-German and pacifist vote was behind the Wilson Democratic ticket, and in view of the further fact that the enormous war powers of the Administration have such adroit and unscrupulous partisanship. I regard the result as much more a victory for straight Americanism than Republicanism, for a great multitude of Democrats, without whose aid the victory could not have been won, voted the Republican ticket under issues of straight Americanism, of genuine democracy here at home, and of the aroused purpose to stand beside our allies and against Germany to the end.

"The American people have reflected deep honor upon themselves, and while we owe much to various leaders, we owe more to Mr. Will H. Hays, the chairman of the National Republican Committee, who has shown not only extreme practical efficiency, but the high purpose to serve the Republican Party by making that party render conspicuous service to the nation."

I. W. W. Man Successful

Publisher of Butte (Mont.) Bulletin Elected to Legislature

BUTTE, Mont.—Practically complete returns for the State show Thomas J. Walsh returned to the Senate and Evans to the House for the First District. Landstrum is second in the senatorial race, Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, running on the National Party ticket, supported by the I. W. W. and Non-Partisan League, third. Incomplete returns in the Second Congressional District indicate the election of Riddick, Republican.

Locally the Democrats elected their full ticket, except two legislators. Tracy, Republican, Law and Order candidate for sheriff, was defeated by O'Rourke, who was supported by the saloon element. William F. Dunn, publisher of the Butte Daily Bulletin, I. W. W. newspaper run in defiance of the State Council of Defense, was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, although openly repudiated by the Democratic Party and press.

Dry Leaders Confident

North Carolina Men See Majority for Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Prohibition leaders are satisfied with the result of the election on Tuesday of members of the General Assembly. They are confident that both houses will give a majority for the National Prohibition Amendment in January. As usual, both houses are largely Democratic. The constitutional amendment for a six months' school term was carried by a large majority, and the amendment exempting from taxation notes and mortgages given in the purchase of a home was only carried. An unusually small vote was polled by the Republicans.

Wisconsin Dries Encouraged

Election of Ratification Legislature Is Now Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—R. R. Hutton, of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, who led the fight for a dry Legislature, states that with 19 dry senators assured out of a membership of 33, the dries are counting on the Wisconsin Senate to ratify the National Prohibition Amendment. Out of 57 as-

sembly districts heard from, 33 dry assemblies have elected seven who are possibly dry, and 17 wets. If the dries maintain their lead in the 43 districts yet to report, they will have a comfortable majority.

The reelection of Governor Philipp, however, will make it possible for him to have considerable influence with those legislators who belong to his own wing of the Republican Party. The Governor is classed as a wet.

Should Victor L. Berger, Socialist, elected to Congress in the fifth (Milwaukee) district, escape conviction on charges under the Espionage Act, for which he has been indicted, every effort will be made by the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion to convince the national House of Representatives that he should not be seated. The election of Mr. Berger had been expected, but the clean sweep of the Socialist ticket in Milwaukee County came as a surprise. It indicates further the wide ramifications of the Socialist propaganda which has stirred up class hatred and has, by actions and platform, appealed to dissatisfied German-Americans for support.

New York's Next Governor

Smith's Election Seems Sure—Republicans Lead in Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The election of Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, as Governor of New York, to succeed Gov. Charles S. Whitman, Republican and Prohibition candidate, now seems certain. With 42 districts still missing, Smith has an estimated plurality of 10,000, and it is generally conceded that the soldier vote, to be counted later, will favor him. Smith now has 987,488 votes against Whitman's 975,200, showing an actual lead of 12,288. The Democrats elected the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Republicans won the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer.

Although the Republicans have a lead in both houses of the Legislature, they have not the two-thirds vote necessary to override the Governor's veto.

One Amendment Failed

Louisiana Would Not Ratify Woman Suffrage Provision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Figures available from the Nov. 5 election show that all of the amendments to the Louisiana Constitution, with the exception of that on woman's suffrage, were ratified. Gains for woman suffrage in the country have reduced materially the majority piled up against the amendment in New Orleans. Through the work of the local political organizations the returns from the State cut the majority against the amendment to a fraction over 5000. If this ratio of gain is kept up in the country parishes the majority may be reduced to less than 3000.

Ratification Blocked

New Jersey Wets May Control the Assembly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—"It will be a miracle if the prohibition amendment is ratified by the New Jersey Legislature, for the election of 12 wet Democrats from Essex County, 12 more from Hudson, and five wet Republicans from Passaic County, will probably block ratification," said W. B. Wilson of the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League to a representative of this bureau.

"If those 29 can get two others to vote with them, as they probably can, they will control the Assembly. Several factors have helped bring about this condition.

Last year there was a heavy Socialist vote in Essex County, probably due to Hillquit's activities in New York, but this year it dropped to almost nothing. The wet Democrats acquired those votes. Treachery in the Republican machine has also been charged. Another factor was the fact that this is the President's home State, and his appeal for the election of Democrats was undoubtedly heeded by many. And although the Republicans won the state Senate elections the number of Democrats in the House has been increased. I do not feel that these results indicate fight against prohibition itself."

The constitutionality of the State Local Option Law passed at the last session of the Legislature has been upheld in an opinion filed by Justice Parker of the State Supreme Court. Because of technical defects in publication of notices, however, the decision invalidates the dry elections in the townships Wall and Frelinghuysen. It invalidates the dry election in Blairstown.

Certainty in Oregon

Republican Victory Complete—Portland Port Plan Carried

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Inauguration of a comprehensive plan of port development in Portland is assured in the adoption by the voters at Tuesday's election of a proposal for a bond issue of \$5,000,000 for port improvement purposes. One item in the program, and probably the first one that will be carried to completion, is that for the building of a dry dock large enough to accommodate the heaviest class of steamships entering this port. Construction of additional docking facilities for cargo handling and extensive dredging to enlarge the harbor also will be carried out. A proposal for the establishment of two additional state normal schools for the instruction of teachers was defeated, a strong cam-

paign having been made against the proposal as one that could wait until after the war.

Additional returns on Thursday made certain the election of the entire Republican senatorial, congressional and state tickets.

Health Insurance Fails

California Votes Against Proposed Compulsory Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The most notable result of the California election, outside of congressional and gubernatorial contests and the election of a state legislature pledged to ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, was the probable defeat of the state-wide bone dry measure and also the anti-saloon and partial prohibition measure. It had been thought that the latter measure would carry, but the indications are that it will be beaten more decisively than the bone dry measure.

The total prohibition measure was put on the ballot against the almost unanimous protest of the dry forces of the State, who wished to concentrate all their energy on the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and legislature pledged to ratification of the federal amendment.

The compulsory health insurance amendment, for which a strong fight was made by the State Social Insurance Commission, was decisively beaten, according to present indications.

The San Francisco charter amendment to radically reorganize the school system to allow an appointive board of education and superintendent, was defeated.

Drys Claim Colorado

Victory Asserted for Both State and National Measures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DENVER, Col.—The Republicans elected all the state officers except Secretary of State and Superintendent of Public Instruction, James R. Noland and Mary C. C. Bradford, respectively, being re-elected. The Legislature is Republican. Proponents of the bone dry measure claim its passage by 50,000 majority. Colorado will ratify the prohibition amendment.

Blank Ballots Count "No"

Dry Leaders in Minnesota Predict Victory, Nevertheless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The dry amendment had a lead of 3737 on partial returns from 44 counties. This lead is too small to overcome the blank ballots, which count "no," but dry leaders predict victory on late county returns. The dry total now is 8,925.

J. E. Meyers, Loyalist majority candidate, defeated the Socialist incumbent, Thomas Van Lear, here, 27,834 to 27,509. Anna Maley, Socialist candidate for the school board, was defeated.

Republican Claims

Election of Fall and Hernandez in New Mexico Alleged

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Chairman Craig of the Republican State Committee claims the election of Albert B. Fall, Republican, to the Senate by a majority of 2300 over W. B. Walton, Democrat, and the election of B. C. Hernandez, Republican, to Congress over G. A. Richardson by a majority of 1000.

Strong Dry Measure Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBUS, S. C.—Immediately upon the organization of the General Assembly of South Carolina in the second week, in January next, a bill will be introduced to give the State absolute prohibition. The consensus of opinion is that the bill will be enacted into law. There has been a constant growth of sentiment in favor of prohibition during the war. Two years ago the question of prohibition or no prohibition was submitted to the people of the State. The vote was for prohibition by a large majority. Observers of the trend of conditions believe that the present legislature will give a bone-dry prohibition law.

Michigan for Dry Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Michigan's Legislature will be overwhelmingly dry, it is claimed by Anti-Saloon League leaders, who canvassed the primary candidates. It meets early in January and almost unanimous ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment is expected to be the first important act. Lieut. Gov. Luren D. Dickinson, legislative dry leader, was re-elected despite attacks of Newberry voters.

South Dakota Suffrage Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Reports from 20 counties on the woman suffrage amendment make it certain that a big majority of the voters have declared in favor of the right of suffrage being granted the women of South Dakota. Eighteen of the 20 counties were carried for suffrage.

Oklahoma Democrats Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Woman suffrage is running a hard race against the silent vote in this city. The entire Democratic state ticket is elected, six Democratic congressmen are returned, and E. D. Howard, Democratic candidate, has apparently won over Congressman T. A. Chandler,

Republican, by about 500 votes. Congressman Dick T. Morgan, Republican, is returned, as is Senator R. L. Owen, Democrat.

Women's Work in Congress

Need Is Expressed for Statesmanship of Highest Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"There has always been a need for women in Congress, and never so much as now, when women are playing so large a part in public affairs," said Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, editorial chairman of the Leslie National Suffrage Bureau. "But without making any criticism of Miss Rankin, I feel that we need a different type of woman, one who is older, more experienced, and a statesman rather than a politician. When we send Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt to the Senate in place of James W. Wadsworth Jr., we shall have an ideal woman member of Congress."

According to Mrs. Harper, the suffrage struggle ought to be over by 1921, the federal amendment all passed and ratified, when Senator Wadsworth goes out. That will leave Mrs. Catt free, and she will undoubtedly be put up as a candidate in place of Mr. Wadsworth.

Utah Ratification Assured

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE, Utah.—Passage of the state legislative resolution to endorse the National Prohibition Amendment is assured by the election in Utah. The Democrats have prohibition as one of the planks in their platform which carried them to victory two years ago. By the election on Tuesday no doubt can prevail, since the Republicans were defeated more decisively than in 1916. Only one Republican state senator and six Republican representatives to the lower house were elected. The House of Representatives has 43 seats and the Senate 24 seats.

Florida's Dry Majority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CLEARWATER, Fla.—Returns from 31 of the 53 counties in the State, incomplete, show 12,536 for prohibition and 6867 against. All the larger counties are in and probably one-half of the total vote is represented in these figures. Returns from smaller counties are expected to increase the dry majority. The amendment for increased school mileage was also carried.

NEBRASKA FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OMAHA, Neb.—The Republicans have elected more than 100 of the 133 members of the state Legislature, and this insures ratification of the national prohibitory amendment and also woman's suffrage, if Congress submits the amendment while the Legislature is in session. The average majority for the Republican nominees for state officers will exceed 25,000. The constitutional amendment making full citizenship instead of first naturalization papers a requirement for voting was adopted by a six-to-one vote. A call for a constitutional convention also was approved.

PROTEST VOICED TO GAUZE MASK RULE

Some Pacific Coast Cities Becoming Restive Under Orders of Health Department Relative to So-Called Epidemic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Some of the Pacific Coast cities are becoming restive under the rule compelling the wearing of gauze masks as an alleged preventive against the so-called influenza. In most cases there was manifested at first a hearty desire to comply with the rulings of boards of health and acts of municipal legislative bodies in this regard, but a reaction is indicated in some localities.

In San Francisco practically every one on the street is masked. The smokers, however, while only half masked, are unmolested by the police. Others not masked are arrested and fined or jailed, as there is a city ordinance compelling all to wear the masks.

Not much objection, however, has been made in San Francisco but the Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer writes as follows editorially:

"Seattle has been extraordinarily submissive to official regulation. Whatever our doubts and questions, we have as a community yielded prompt obedience to every mandate of the Mayor and health department. We have kept away from one another. We have closed our businesses and quit work. We have tried the serums and worn the masks. The authorities seem to have gone the limit with their restrictions and it is inconceivable that they can go farther. It is axiomatic of all schools of thought, religion and medicine that the right state of mind is essential to victory in every conflict against distress, evil and disease. Let us assume then that the health department has no more orders to give us. Let us issue our own order which will be no more than this, 'brace up and come out of it.'"

The Washington State Board of Health has issued an order compelling all to wear the masks throughout the State and stores have been ordered to keep their doors wide open.

TEXAS LEGISLATURE IS DRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Both the House and Senate of the Texas Legislature, elected on Tuesday, are favorable to state-wide prohibition, although prohibition was not an issue in the election. A special session of a former Legislature ratified several prohibition amendments and further action is not sought, since the state-wide law enacted by a former Legislature has been declared unconstitutional. It is likely that the newly elected Legislature will submit a constitutional amendment for state-wide prohibition. The courts have held that the state constitution provides only for local option. If an amendment is submitted it will likely be voted on about July, 1919.

Filene's

Buy gifts MEN will WEAR!

BECAUSE Filene's is an all-the-year-round, and not a mere holiday store for men, and because no less than six buyers specialize each on some branch of men's wearables, you can be sure that man-gifts bought here are price-reasonable and in good taste.

Bath Robes ' House Coats

The use of bathrobes and lounging robes grows yearly. Men appreciate more and more the comfort of slippers and lounging robe after the day's work. Besides, many rented flats, suites, and rooms will be cooler this winter than usual, and men will wear these robes for warmth as well as for comfort.

The Filene designs are chosen with an eye to serve equally well both bath and lounging purposes. The variety of patterns and colorings is unusual. Here are the new plaid and stripe effects as well as the more conservative patterns and colors. Prices start at \$4.50. At \$5.50, button to neck styles. At \$6.50, convertible collar models. At \$7.50, widest range in designs and colors. At \$10, heavier blankets in the new plaids. \$12.50 to \$15 secures a still heavier blanket with exclusive designs, while \$20 to \$25 secures woolen blankets in richly quiet effects.

Terry robes at \$4.50 to \$12.50. Worn more than ever in well-heated apartments.

House gowns, \$12.50 to \$35.

Second floor by escalator

Gift vests

Leather vests at \$10 to \$15. Knitted vests are much warmer than the ordinary vests, yet look well in green, tan, gray and heather mixtures, \$7.

Ooze leather vests in gray and brown, with silk twilled lining, which also faces lapels. Lapels can be buttoned up to cover chest and throat, \$15.

Leather Jerkins (no buttons). Sides carried back in straps which buckle in back. Shape and length give warmth to neck, chest and abdomen, \$15.

Automobile rugs, \$7.50 to \$40.

Shirts

Silks

With advancing prices on silk shirts, men are turning more and more to madras—and what is more serviceable? Prices start at \$2. Fine, imported woven madras, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5.

In mixed colorings at \$5, \$6, \$7.50, \$10 and \$12.50. At \$12.50, particularly attractive, rich, heavy silks in stripes. Fibre silk shirts, \$5. Crepe silk shirts, \$10.

Filene's—mail orders filled—street floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Hasty Retirement Along Dutch Border Endangers the German Armies — Von Mackensen Hindered on the Danube

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that though the German troops have had orders to resist to the last, their hasty retirement is evidenced by the congestion of the roads and railways and, although a collapse should not be relied upon, the German situation is dangerous, due to the German armies' position and the Dutch frontier. Seventy-one divisions or more than a third of the German armies, lie between the Sambre and Holland, their only retreat being through the Liege gap.

On the South German front the Allies will have three excellent railroad communications with an additional base at Trieste. Saxony and Bavaria are endangered and Bohemia, Czech-controlled, is a menace while the Hungarian attitude, hostile to the German, hinders the return of von Mackensen's six divisions on the Danube.

About 30 ill-equipped German divisions in Russia are insufficient to protect the South German frontier; also the Ukrainian, Austrian and Rumanian food and oil supplies are now stopped.

German boys of 17 years called up for national auxiliary service have been transferred to military duty. The Italians are credited with 450,000 prisoners. Austrian officers admit that they were completely misled regarding the Italian plans. General Denikin's Caucasian forces are apparently making progress. The Cossacks at Guriev, north of the Caucasus, are understood to be communicating with the Czech left wing, and the raising of a Russian-Siberian army of nearly 200,000 and of fair quality is progressing.

Germans' "Complete Success"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Berlin semi-official message states that Marshal Foch's Nov. 1st blow can be regarded on the whole as a complete success for the German arms and command.

Kaiser's Gratitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official Berlin message states that the Kaiser has telegraphed to the German Crown Princes and other army groups on Monday expressing gratitude for the western army's extraordinary achievements in recent months, and the firm confidence that they will continue to do their duty. The Kaiser, it is reported, was everywhere enthusiastically received on visiting the Flanders front on Monday.

Dutch Delegate to Germans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Lieut.-Gen. Van Heutz, Queen Wilhelmina's Aide-de-Camp General, formerly Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies, left yesterday for German Main Headquarters.

Victory Not Yet Won

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Bonar Law, writing to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh says that it would be impossible to impress too strongly on the people the fact that there must be no relaxation of efforts, the final victory being not yet won.

Italy Still at War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Signor Chiesa, the Italian Minister of Aviation, at the conclusion of the allied conference declared to Le Matin that the armistice was only a step to victory; the Italian people and army, therefore, remained at war, and would continue under Marshal Foch's directions, working unceasingly to produce the maximum effort for a complete victory.

Fiume Taken Over

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS IN VENETIA (Wednesday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Hungarian port of Fiume, southwest of Trieste, has been taken over by the Italians and Admiral Cagni has been named Governor.

The occupation of Fiume was similar to the Italian entrance into Trieste. A citizens' committee was formed at Fiume on Oct. 29. The committee signed a declaration.

Italian Officers Promoted

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—King Victor Emmanuel has promoted General Armando Diaz to the full rank of General, and Vice-Admiral Paolo Thaon di Revel, former Chief of the Naval Staff of Italy, to the rank of Admiral.

Independent Air Force

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Independent Air Force communiqué tonight says: "In addition to yesterday's report, Saarbrücken was bombed, two hostile machines were destroyed and two were driven down out of control. One of our machines is missing."

Germans "to Abandon Ghent"

ON THE BATTLEFRONT IN BELGIUM (Tuesday)—(By The Associated Press)—A wireless dispatch was re-

ceived this afternoon at the headquarters of General Beaurains from the Germans, saying they had decided to abandon Ghent and asking the Belgians not to fire on the suburbs of the town, where white flags were raised.

American troops from Ohio, under the command of General Farnsworth, played a great part in the relief of the city by an attack on the Eecke salient, 16 miles southwest of Ghent, which was taken by storm yesterday. Their losses were comparatively light.

THREAT OF ALLIED ATTACK IN EAST IS THE FINAL BLOW

(Continued from page one)

Meuse at Namur, and so completely severed from the more northerly part of it, which stretches through Tournai and Ghent to the Dutch frontier.

Ghent

The position at Ghent is sufficiently serious. The town is understood to have been practically masked, probably with the intention of not damaging it by direct assault. Never practically, since the present war, has there been an opportunity of masking fortresses until now, and the fact that it is possible shows how the trench warfare has given place to warfare in the open, and how the looseness of maneuvering is assisting the Allies.

Thus when the allied terms are received in Berlin, it is difficult to see how they can possibly be rejected. The position of Germany's armies is such that no matter how severe the terms demanded, a greater disaster is threatened by fighting, and only a perfectly reckless enemy would dream of accepting the alternative.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

—The German official statement issued today reads:

"Northeast of Audenarde, French troops advanced across the Schelde. We threw them back by a counter-attack."

"Between the Schelde and the Oise the enemy by violent attacks endeavored to hinder the methodical continuation of our movements commenced on Nov. 4."

"The center of their attack lay to the northeast of Valenciennes and south of the road leading to Mons near Bavai and near Aulnoye on the Sambre. In heavy fighting we checked the enemy's assaults."

"In the evening the enemy lines ran from near Quiervrain to the western outskirts of Bavai, east of Aulnoye and west of La Capelle."

"Between the Oise and the Aisne the enemy reached the line of Vervin-Rozoy. On both sides of Rehel he crossed the Aisne and in the evening his lines ran from Wassigny to Novion-Porcien and north of Tournai."

"Between the Aisne and the Meuse the enemy followed us as far as Vendresse and Mouzon."

"On the east bank of the Meuse, the Americans continued their violent attacks. They extended their bridgehead to the east of Dun. We brought the enemy to a standstill in the woods east of Morvaux and Fontaines. East of Sivry we maintained our position."

LONDON, England (Thursday)

—The official statement issued today reads as follows:

"Our progress on the battle front continued during the evening. We have taken Dompierre and Moncau-St. Vaast and have reached, or passed, the line of the Avesnes-Bavai road, between Moncau-St. Vaast and the railway south of Bavai."

"A counter attack in the evening southeast of Bavai was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy and our line was advanced. In close fighting last night in the neighborhood of Ancre, we gained possession of the village and pushed forward to the high ground east of it."

"We have reached the outskirts of Quiervrain and Crespin."

"Successful patrol encounters southwest of Tournai resulted in the taking of 50 prisoners."

PARIS, France (Thursday)

—Today's French official statement reads:

"The pursuit of the enemy was renewed this morning on the whole of the front. We are progressing east of the forests of Novion and Regnaval and north of the Serre and the Aisne. On the right, French cavalry detachments are pushing forward in the direction of the Meuse."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Wednesday evening reads as follows:

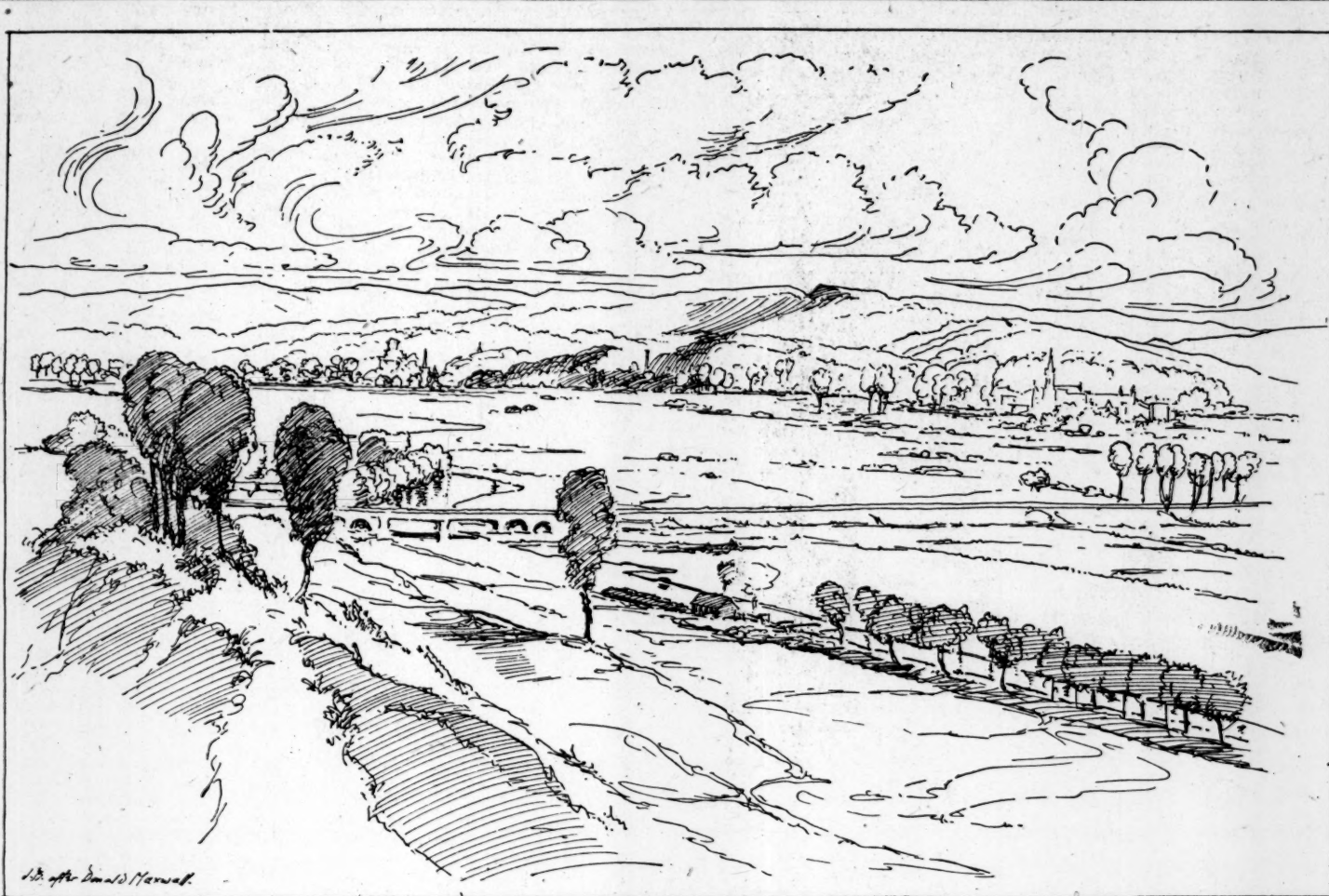
"The first American army has made important gains on both sides of the Meuse."

"East of the Meuse our troops advanced to a depth of more than four kilometers. Neither the extremely difficult nature of the terrain, nor the two fresh divisions hurriedly brought up by the enemy greatly delayed our progress. On the Côte St. Germain, however, the enemy defended his positions with particular obstinacy, and we were able to secure them only as a result of a bitter struggle. Near Murvaux, Hill 234 and Fontaines fell into our hands. The battle still continues, with the enemy making desperate efforts to maintain a last foothold on the heights of the Meuse, which he has held since 1914."

West of the Meuse the enemy again failed to check our rapid progress. Along the river bank we took Villemontry and Mont de Brune and reached the western outskirts of Mouzon. To the west our line passed through Autrecourt and Beau Menil Farm to Connahe. We have also taken Bulson, Haraucourt and the important town, Raucourt."

Since the beginning of our attack on Nov. 1, 22 enemy divisions have appeared on our front between the Meuse and the Argonne."

Our pursuit planes dropped a ton



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, after Donald Maxwell in "Adventures with a Sketch Book"

Scene of the decisive battle of the Franco-Prussian War. American troops are reported to have entered the western part of the town.

AMERICAN TROOPS ARE NOW IN SEDAN

They Have Entered the Western Outskirts of Little City Ren- dered Famous by Great Battle in the Franco-Prussian War

of explosives on several important road centers, which were being used by the enemy to make his escape. Seven enemy airplanes were shot down during the day. Two of our machines are missing.

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's communiqué for Thursday morning reads as follows:

"At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon advance troops of the first American army took that part of the city of Sedan which lies on the west bank of the Meuse."

"The bridge leading across the Meuse into the remainder of the city, which is filled with the retreating enemy, has been destroyed and the valley of the river flooded. The railroad bridges have also been destroyed. The enemy's principal lateral line of communication between the fortress of Metz and his troops in Northern France."

"The little town of Sedan which, like many other quiet places, has had greatness thrust upon it, lies some 12 miles east-southeast of Mézières by rail, in the department of Ardennes on the right bank of the Meuse. In the days before the war, many visitors found their way there to view the scene of the great battle of 1870, and to drive out to Bazailles to see the collection of war relics there and the house rendered famous by Neuville's paintings 'Les Dernières Cartouches.'"

But Sedan was very far from living on its fame. It was a busy little place, engaged in weaving its woolen fabrics, working its flour mills, making its iron goods and its chocolate, and generally conveying that air of thrifty but unburied energy which seems to characterize so many such towns in Northern France."

Morevoer, Sedan had no special desire to remember 1870, and would rightly insist that those who would take the trouble to look into the matter, might find many stirring events in its long history, events redounding very much to its credit. For was not Sedan, in the Sixteenth Century, when all France was in arms against them, a veritable asylum for Protestant refugees, who indeed laid the basis of its industrial prosperity and made Sedan the seat of a Protestant seminary? It was in the Sixteenth Century, too, that Robert IV, Seigneur of Fleurance and Sedan, and also marshal of France, erected Sedan on his own authority into an independent principality. Where Robert succeeded, however, his successor failed. Henry of Navarre was then King of France and had no liking for such divisions of power and authority. So he marched against Sedan, and captured it in three days, and some time afterward, the principality became merged into the royal domain. In the latter part of August, 1870,

third and fourth German armies, by forced marches, succeeded in barring MacMahon's way to Metz and pressed the French northward with the object of forcing them over the Belgian frontier. Marshal MacMahon, however, after several days fighting, chose the alternative of throwing himself into the fortress of Sedan, but took the precaution of occupying the heights which surrounded the fortress on the east, north and west. The Germans, however, outnumbered the French two to one and proceeded to encircle them.

The actual battle of Sedan began early on the morning of Sept. 1. While the Wurtemberg troops were assigned to hold the line of French possible retreat to Mézières, the Bavarian, Prussian and Saxon troops, with the Guard, delivered the attack along the entire French line. Marshal MacMahon was wounded early in the fighting, and to the conflict of authority between Generals Ducrot and Wimpffen was due not a little of the confusion which followed. The most desperate fighting took place at the village of Bazailles, to the east of Sedan. In the late afternoon, the French had been driven from their positions, and the Germans had planted on the heights around Sedan a circle of 500 cannon. Against the fire of these guns, the French could offer only a futile resistance. They were driven back on Sedan, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the bombardment of the town began.

The futility of continuing the unequal fight was soon apparent to Napoleon III, who was present. The great catastrophe had arrived. The army of Chalons saw itself forced to lay down its arms. The town was on fire in several places. When the Bavarian Jaegers approached the Torcy Gate of Sedan, they saw a white flag hoisted there by the express orders of the Emperor himself. After one more short fight in Balan, further advance was arrested, and firing ceased.

The King of Prussia thereupon sent an emissary to demand the surrender of the fortress and the army. He was, however, at once led to Napoleon, of whose presence in Sedan the German headquarters had not till then been aware. The Emperor received him, and then sent an autograph letter to King William as follows: "Not having been able to die in the midst of my troops, there is nothing left me but to surrender my sword into your Majesty's hands. I am your Majesty's faithful brother, Napoleon."

The negotiations for the capitulation began late in the evening at the village of Donchery, three miles to the west of Sedan, between Bismarck and Wimpffen. No decision was reached and at 1 o'clock at night, Wimpffen returned to Sedan and called a council or war. Napoleon quitting Sedan

early in the morning, requested a personal interview with Bismarck. This took place in a wretched little house on the road to Donchery, before the terms of the capitulation had been agreed upon.

The French Army was made prisoner of war, nearly 200 officers and 83,000 men laying down their arms. All war matériel was handed over immediately and the fortress was entered on the evening of Sept. 2. The French lost in the battle 17,000 men, whilst 3000 succeeded in escaping into Belgium.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE SEDAN FRONT (Thursday)

(By The Associated Press)—American troops today entered that part of Sedan that lies on the west bank of the Meuse.

The bridge over the Meuse at Sedan over which the retreating enemy fled has been destroyed and the river valley flooded. The principal German lateral lines of communication between the fortress of Metz and northern France and Belgium are now either cut or unavailable for the enemy's use.

NEW SHIPYARD RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American shipyards again established a new record in October by delivering 77 ships of 298,100 deadweight tons. The Shipping Board also received during the month two ships of 17,808 tons built for its account in Japan.

AREOPLANE PLANT DESTROYED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—Replying in the second chamber to interpellations regarding the recent military irregularities and to the Socialists' demands, the Premier declared that complete and immediate demobilization now would constitute the country's suicide, and any diminution of the mobilization remained dependent on the international situation. Mr. Troelstra, the Socialist deputy, demanded the commander-in-chief's resignation, and a Christian Socialist deputy said that 20 soldiers' councils had already been established in Holland.

HOLLAND'S PROBLEM OF DEMOBILIZATION

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SUGAR-HOARDING GROCERS PENALIZED

Federal Food Board Reduces Allotment of Several Trades- men Found Guilty in Williams- burg Section of Brooklyn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal Food Board has penalized, by reducing their allotments, 18 grocers in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn who have been found guilty of hoarding sugar on their premises or of selling wheat flour unaccompanied by substitutes and in some cases of both violations of the food regulations. Inspectors reported to the food board that some of the grocers had in stock several thousand pounds of sugar beyond their requirements.

Butchers who sell to the Jewish trade have been ordered to familiarize themselves with the margins of profit on soup meat, and other cuts as established by the Federal Food Board.

The board has issued the following statement: "A sliding scale, adjusted to the various costs of chucks and plates, has been made, and copies of the same sent to the office of the Federation of Kosher Butchers. As these margins are now in effect it is the duty of every butcher who sells to the Jewish trade to familiarize himself with these margins. This he can do by inquiring of the Federation of Kosher Butchers or the president of his association, or the Food Board."

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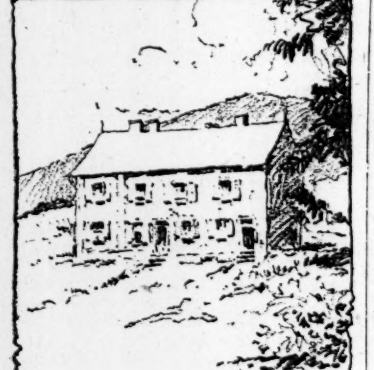
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It is estimated that 60,000 yards of linen stock, 20 machines and 12 racing boats were destroyed. The loss was \$500,000.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Weaver's cottage at Donchery

Where the negotiations between Napoleon III and Bismarck took place, after the capitulation of Sedan.

France and Belgium are by the success of the American Army, no longer open to him.

"All French territory west of the Meuse within the zone of action of the American Army has now been cleared of the enemy by the gallant and dashing advance of our troops."

"Since Nov. 1 we have advanced 40 kilometers, broken down all enemy resistance, freed 70 square kilometers of France, liberated 2000 civilians, who joyfully hailed our soldiers as deliverers, captured nearly 6000 prisoners, including an unusually large proportion of officers and great quantities of arms, munitions, stores and supplies."

Letter of Napoleon III

Communication in which he offers to place his sword in the hands of the King of Prussia

Monsieur mon frere

N'ayant pas pu mourir

au milieu de mes soldats

il m'est resté qu'une seule

chose à faire c'est de me rendre

à vos mains

Je me rends à vos mains

à la fois

Sedan le 2 Sept 1870

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1865

1918

Established Over Half Century

C. C. Shayne & Co

Manufacturers of

Strictly Reliable
FURS

Are exhibiting a large collection of

COATS
CAPES
SCARFS
and MUFFS

In All Fashionable Furs

126 West 42d Street
NEW YORK

NEW PROGRAM FOR FOOD CONSERVATION

United States Food Administration Considers One-Time Enemy Countries in Plans to Apportion the Available Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The new food conservation plans upon which the United States Food Administration have been working for some time, are about completed. They will be based upon a survey which has been made of the world's food supply, how much food is available and how it is distributed. The allied governments and the United States are working in agreement in regard to the allotment of this food and details will be announced shortly.

Heretofore, the supply of food available in the United States has been considered only in relation to the needs of this country and of the allied countries. Now, however, the one-time enemy countries must be considered and also those still at war, but which may soon be out of it. The dispatch of Col. E. M. House regarding the adoption by the Supreme War Council of the resolution to cooperate with Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey in making available the food supplies for the civilian population, brings the matter up for the immediate consideration of the Food Administration.

The Food Administration has announced that, as soon as the Austrian merchant shipping shall be placed in service, exports of corn, rye, barley, oats, and some wheat will begin.

The wheat question is of the utmost importance. Fortunately, there is a good supply, including the heavy United States harvest and stores that have been held up in Australia and South America and India for lack of shipping. It will continue to be held up for the same reason until enough ships can be spared to carry it where it is most needed. With these favorable wheat stores, all of the allied countries can look forward to the possibility of diminishing the percentage of substitutes used in wheat bread by Jan. 1.

The Austrian armistice will result in greater safety of the Mediterranean sea routes and the increased accessibility of the Indian and Australian wheat supplies, even if Germany should not be out of the war. This advantage would not only enable the Allies to give up their wheat substitutes, of which they are not fond, but would permit these substitutes to be used as feed for dairy and other cattle. There is a great shortage of feeds, and it is highly important that what cattle are left should be fed.

Although the alteration in the war outlook will enable a better adjustment between human and animal food, it will increase rather than diminish the totals of the food demands upon the United States, and will therefore entail greater food economy on the part of the American people.

ITALIAN EXTREMISTS WIN SOCIALIST VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROME, Italy.—The results of the official Socialist Congress, held by order with closed doors, have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. They show in a way which leaves no room for doubt that the extreme section of the party is strongly in the ascendant and that the attitude of the official Socialist deputies in Parliament has not been nearly uncompromising enough to satisfy the majority of the party as represented at the congress. Of the three orders of the day presented to the congress by the extreme party, the Centralist section and the parliamentary group, the former was accepted by a sweeping majority, while the number of votes for the second and third orders of the day were about equal. Of all the different varieties of European socialism that of the Italian official Socialists seems to have most closely followed the lines laid down by Karl Marx, and the latest declaration of the party, which has occasioned little if any surprise, appears to show that as a whole, so far as the war is concerned, it has learned nothing and forgotten nothing and that those of its members who from time to time, and especially after Caporetto and the invasion of the country, adopted a different attitude, are to be firmly dealt with in the future.

The views of the Avanti, which are as well known as the program, has allowed them to be, come in for special approval and its editor, Serrati, recently condemned for defeatism in connection with the notorious events at Turin, has been confirmed in his office by acclamation, political responsibility for the direction of the paper being entrusted, during his "absence," to the executive which comprises, among others, such well-known names as Constantino Lazzari, the signatory of last year's famous circular to the Socialist mayors, Bombacci, Sangiorgi and others.

According to the order of the day the Avanti has achieved "a glorious page of classicism" and it is specially commended for having given the alarm concerning the "collaborationist possibility"—an allusion to the campaign carried on some months ago against the action of the parliamentary group whom it accused of common action with the Giolittians, and condemned this tendency to cooperation with the "bourgeoisie." The attitude of the parliamentary group, the order of the day declares, has not been in conformity with the requirements of the executive and the wishes of the organization as a whole, and Signor Turati's famous speech and the group's subsequent vote of soli-

arity are especially condemned. The parliamentary group is told in plain language that it must follow the leadings of the party executive in all its public political manifestations, and the executive is to have power to discipline and expel refractory members.

The general opinion on the matter seems to be that SS. Turati, Caldera and Rigoli may be considered "morally expelled" from the party and there is some curiosity to know what their attitude will be. It is asked, too, what the parliamentary group will say to their reproof and peremptory call to order, but there does not seem to be much expectation of any large measure of rebellion on their part. Signor Turati refuses to be interviewed and writes to the Epoca that this would be unnecessary and indeed ridiculous, for he remains and will remain what he is and always has been.

BRITISH ARRANGE FOR ABSENT VOTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—A circular has been issued by the Local Government Board setting out particulars with regard to absent voters at a Parliamentary election. The circular defines the term "naval or military voter," showing it to be comprehensive and to include those serving in any work that is officially recognized as work of national importance in connection with the war.

Absent voters will ordinarily record their votes by post on ballot papers. During the war and for 12 months after it, a period not exceeding eight days may, by order in council, state the circular, be required to elapse between the close of the poll and the counting of the votes. A properly signed certificate of identity will be required to be forwarded by post with every ballot paper.

By an order in council, voting by proxy is to be permitted in all areas on land outside the British Isles except in France and Belgium, those entitled to appoint proxies including: (a) any naval or military voter serving or about to serve afloat or in the specified land area, and (b) any merchant seaman, pilot, or fisherman if he is likely to be at sea or about to go to sea at the time of an election. Forms of application for the appointment of proxies are to be sent to distant voters on land and sea. Cards containing instructions as to voting by post are to be sent to all absent voters.

HOW SOME BOND SALES WERE MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—The County Council of Defense of Yankton County, S. D. has had a number of persons brought before it recently to explain why they did not purchase the quota of Liberty bonds which had been assessed to them by the council. It is announced that every so-called bond "slacker" brought before the council was prevailed upon to subscribe for the quota of bonds thus assessed, and that in some cases which were declared to be particularly aggravated an increase of allotment was made by the council and taken by the subscribers.

Jacob Voll, who is a rich farmer, who had been allotted \$1000, failed to respond to the summons of the County Council of Defense and was taken before Judge R. B. Tripp of the State Circuit Court, on a bench warrant. The court withheld judgment until Voll had undergone examination by the County Council of Defense. The council assessed him an exemplary increase of \$200 in his allotment, and later he was given a lecture by Judge Tripp on the duties of citizenship, which was followed by the court imposing a fine of \$50 upon the defendant for contempt in not responding to the subpoena of the Council of Defense.

UNIVERSITY HONORS BRITISH EDUCATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The degree of doctor of laws was conferred on five members of the British Educational Mission at a faculty convocation of the University of Michigan on Wednesday. Those thus honored are: Dr. Arthur E. Shipley, in recognition of his work as an administrator, the Rev. Edward W. Walker, for his scholastic attainments in ancient history, Sir Henry Miers, for his scientific contributions, Sir Henry Jones, for his work in the field of philosophy and Dr. John Joly, for his scientific research. The degree of doctor of letters was conferred on Miss Caroline Spurgeon and Miss Rose Sidgwick, for their contributions to modern educational literature.

More than 3000 members of the army and navy sections of the students' training corps passed in review before the commission accompanied by representatives of the federal department of education. The mission is making a tour of the leading universities of the country in an effort to bring about rapprochement between universities of the United States and Great Britain.

WOMEN'S CLUBS MAKE LIBERTY AVENUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—The Florida Federation of Women's Clubs has undertaken the planting trees along the highways of the State and on the streets in towns which are not adequately shaded. These highways will be known as Liberty Avenues, in honor of those who have answered the country's call to arms.

BULGARIA'S THREE YEARS' WAR RECORD

Her Policy Was Decided After Cold and Calculating Balancing of Relative Advantages, and After Continued Deception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—At the present moment, when Bulgaria through its new King, Boris, is making a bid for allied favor, or leniency, it is perhaps timely to examine that country's record as a belligerent for the past three years. It was on Oct. 7, 1915, that the Austro-German troops began the invasion of Serbia and on Oct. 11 the armies of Bulgaria began also to cross the border. Already in the spring of 1915, points out The Times, the gradual drift of Bulgaria toward Germany was noticeable, though it was accompanied by the frequent reports of popular discontent with the Germanophile policy of the Crown. Nothing came of it at the time, but it is not improbable that the unrepresentative nature of the decision to join Germany accounts very largely for the suddenness of Bulgaria's collapse.

That Bulgaria was capable, at least to some extent, of cooperation in a good cause and of that moderation of national aims which is the essence of such cooperation, was shown in 1912. The first Balkan War was, at least in its beginning, a real war of liberation, fought for the freedom of the Christian population of the Balkan Peninsula from the misrule of Turkey. For years, the rival claims of Serbia and Bulgaria, to say nothing of other clashing Balkan interests, had balked effective combination against the Turk. The Balkan League was founded on an alliance between Serbia and Bulgaria, provisionally settling the vexed question of the partition of Macedonia, followed by the conclusion of a treaty between Bulgaria and Greece and by other accessory arrangements. But the quick triumph of the allied Balkan states against the Turk showed that their unity was superficial; and it was Bulgaria that played false with her allies. The blame has by common consent been laid at the door of her King.

Bulgaria's surrender reveals to all the world the change in the war position since the autumn of 1915. If ever the policy of a country was decided after cold and calculating balancing of relative advantages, with a complete absence of any redeeming motive of altruism, without a tinge of generous emotion, it was the intervention of Bulgaria in the war. To the very last moment, Sofia has played off one group of belligerents against the other. If, as some think, the real decision had been taken long before, if the moment when Bulgaria really turned toward Germany is marked by the advance to her of £3,000,000 by German banks in January, 1915, it is yet certain that the Entente Powers were deceived for months afterward, and it is more than likely that Anglophile Bulgarian elements were successfully involved in that deception.

Nor can it be said with any certainty that Bulgaria was committed irrevocably to Germany for some months after the beginning of 1915. Report credits King Ferdinand with having said in the spring of 1915 that he would intervene on behalf of the Allies when they began to hammer at the gates of Constantinople. It was when the Dardanelles Expedition showed clear signs of failure, and when the Germanic conquest of Galicia had averted the fear of any immediate intervention by Rumania, that Bulgaria threw off the mask and appeared as the open ally of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Even then the pretense of non-intervention would have been kept up if pretense had been possible any longer. As late as Sept. 24, M. Radoslavoff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, had officially assured the British and Russian ministers at Sofia that the Bulgarian mobilization, which had begun already, was not directed against Serbia. On Sept. 28, Sir Edward Grey told the House of Commons that:

"My official information from the Bulgarian Government is that they have taken up a position of armed neutrality to defend their rights and independence, and that they have no aggressive intention whatever against Bulgaria's neighbors." He referred to the "warm feeling of sympathy for the Bulgarian people" which was current in Great Britain, and added:

"As long as Bulgaria does not side with the enemies of Great Britain and

her allies there can be no question of British influence or forces being used in a sense hostile to Bulgarian interests."

This is not the moment to discuss or criticize Entente policy toward Bulgaria in 1914 and 1915, continues The Times. But it should not be forgotten that that policy had involved demands for concessions from Serbia which ran counter to the dearest traditions of Serbian national feeling, and that these concessions were indorsed by the Serbian Skupstina, at the end of August, after three secret sittings, as "indispensable for the protection of the vital interests of our people" and as the price of Serbia's determination "to continue side by side with Serbia's allies the struggle for liberation of the Serbo-Croatian-Slovene people."

The effect of Bulgaria's surrender upon Turkey as a belligerent is not the least interesting question of the moment. Turkey entered the war in November, 1914, Bulgaria not till October, 1915; and superficially it might seem that Bulgaria was not more essential as an ally for Turkey at war with the Entente Powers now than from November, 1914, to October, 1915. But the situation of Bulgaria is very different now. The terms of surrender give the Entente Powers complete control over the Bulgarian railways, and this, as Mr. Bonar Law said, cuts the direct communications of Constantinople with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

RECONSTRUCTION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEEDS, England.—Mr. G. J. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, was recently entertained to a luncheon given in Leeds to promote the work of the Industrial League.

The Lord Mayor of Leeds presided. Mr. Wardle said the object of the Industrial League was to bring together all the factors in industry for the purpose of making industry yield its fullest results to the workers, the employer, and to the nation. Neither the workers alone nor the employers with the government standing behind them, he said, could produce the best results from industry. That employer, or group of employers, who claimed they could do what they liked with their own were the counterpart of the Syndicalists who wanted to establish the full control of industry. There was an exact parallel, Mr. Wardle maintained, between the great world war and any future industrial war which might break out. It was a fight for mastery between two ideals. The fact had to be faced that the old relations between employers and employed had gone, and it was necessary to adjust themselves to new relations in which organization came into play. The government was furthering by every means in its power the organization of both sides, each man in his union and each employer in his association, not to fight, but to cooperate, and so to bring a new spirit into industry. Prussian militarism and Bolshevism, Mr. Wardle declared, must go. Referring to the recent railway strike, Mr. Wardle said they were beginning to see what Bolshevism meant. The railway strike was not the result of organization, a settlement with the unions had actually been arrived at. It was the spirit of Bolshevism, the anarchistic spirit, he declared, which had entered like a poison into the industrial and political system. The country could not afford to be the victims either of Prussian militarism or of Bolshevism. Mr. Wardle admitted that he had not always seen eye to eye with Mr. J. H. Thomas, the former secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, but he acknowledged that in resigning his post Mr. Thomas had acted in a patriotic, manly and upright manner, in dissociating himself from this element in the labor world. As Mr. Thomas had been a victim industrially, to this kind of thing, so, Mr. Wardle said, he himself had been politically. Because he had joined the government, the Labor Party had repudiated him as one of their Labor candidates. The position, however, he added, troubled him as little as it did Mr. Thomas, because he refused to be a party to any minority which attempted to rule against the majority. They had to keep the flag flying for the same conduct of industry.

"It is not necessary to describe the process whereby these groups were formed," says the writer. "By January it had become clear that the Convention was in danger of breaking up in hopeless disagreement. The crux of this stage was the question of customs and excise. The extreme Nationalists demanded that the Irish Parliament should be the sole taxing authority in Ireland; the Ulstermen that the taxing power should substantially remain with the Legislature of the United Kingdom. The Moderates, whose numbers were then uncertain, were for giving customs to the United Parliament and all other taxing powers to the Irish Legislature. No possibility of agreement appeared in sight. When informed of this state of affairs by Sir Horace Plunkett, the chairman of the convention, the Prime Minister wrote a letter saying that

IRELAND'S PROBLEM AND ITS SETTLEMENT

Writer Concludes Only Possible Solution Is Granting of State Rights and Ireland's Acceptance of Union Obligations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—In the past few days, the Irish problem has entered upon what might be called a new phase. Mr. Joseph Devlin, speaking at Belfast, declared it would be a glorious thing if, when the war was coming to an end, the idea of peace could prevail in Ireland, and he added that a divided nation appearing at the Peace Conference would be the laughing stock of the world. Such a proposal implies the establishment of a system of self-government acceptable to the political divisions of Ireland.

But the probabilities of such a quick solution of the problem have been greatly complicated, not only by the aspirations for a republic of the Sinn Feiners, but by the declaration of the Nationalist Party of their intention to extend to Ireland the Military Service Act, and also by the action of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in taking a leading part in this movement for resistance to the law. Consequently an able article in The Round Table by an anonymous writer, entitled "The Irish Crisis," written for the purpose of informing public opinion as to the fundamental issues at stake, will prove a timely contribution.

The writer, examining the report of the Irish Convention, characterizes it as an extraordinarily interesting document. Not only does it contain valuable conclusions, but it is an admirable index to the complexities of the Irish question itself. Broadly speaking, the report shows that during the deliberations of the Convention opinion crystallized into three groups: (a) a central group composed of moderate Nationalists and Unionists from the South and West of Ireland, which advocated a solution on what might be called federal lines; that is to say, Ireland was to occupy the position of a state in a United Kingdom federation of nations; (b) an Ulster group, which substantially stood out for the maintenance of the Union, or, if that were impossible, for the exclusion of six Ulster counties from any Home Rule Act; (c) an extreme Nationalist group which demanded for Ireland the status of a Dominion.

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the government was firmly convinced that the best hope of settlement lay through the Convention, and asking that, if the Convention reached a stage when it found that it could make no further progress toward an agreed settlement, representatives should be sent to confer with the Cabinet. . . .

On the thorny question of customs and excise, continues the writer, the government felt that it was impossible to reach an agreed settlement at the moment. There was much to be said for allowing Ireland some control over its indirect taxation, but it was impossible to make such a fiscal change in the middle of the war, especially as such a change might prove to be incompatible with the federalization of the United Kingdom, in favor of which there was a growing body of opinion. It was necessary, therefore, to leave over a final settlement of this question till after the war. The government, therefore, proposed that, while all other sources of revenue should be handed over, customs and excise should be reserved to the United Kingdom Government until two years after the war, and that a Royal Commission should be appointed to examine the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, and to submit proposals for adjusting the economic and fiscal relations.

"The convention," continues the writer, "shows up the cleavage of opinion in Ireland in the clearest light. The majority, through a generous sacrifice of individual prepossessions, have agreed to recommend a system of Home Rule for a United Ireland, which accords to it substantially the status of a state within a federation, together with special safeguards for minorities. The Ulster Unionist minority stood out for the maintenance of the existing union, or, if that were denied, for the exclusion from Home Rule of the six Ulster counties. The Nationalist minority demanded Dominion status as to the powers to be left to the United Kingdom Parliament are meaningless if that Parliament is to be unable either to collect taxes from its Irish citizens or to compel them to military service for the common defense. No representation without taxing powers is a principle of constitutional law no less essential than its more quoted opposite. If the United Kingdom had no effective powers either in the sphere of military service or taxation it certainly would not long allow the Irish representatives to interfere with Great Britain. As in the case of the Dominions the Imperial Parliament might be able to claim the constitutional right to pass laws for Ireland, but in practice it would be unable to do so.

"There can indeed be no question that the only possible solution of the Irish question is that put forward in substance by the majority of the Irish Convention, the granting to Ireland of state rights and the acceptance by Ireland of union obligations. No other solution will create in United Ireland and put an end to the discord between Ireland and Great Britain."

WORK OF AUSTRALIAN FORCES IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LONDON, England.—In a dispatch, dated Palestine, Sept. 21, Mr. H. S. Gullett, official correspondent with the Australian forces in Egypt, writes:

"Except in the mountain sector, the Turks are no longer fighting, but groping about in huge, distracted, thirsty bodies, seeking their expectant and triumphant captors. Last night two regiments of Australian light horse, Victorian and Western Australian, about 600 strong, moving rapidly, suddenly enveloped Jenin. Galloping at dusk with drawn swords upon the old stone-built hillside town, they were astonished to meet shouting droves of Turks, advancing and crying for mercy, and waving white flags of all sizes. The only resistance was from a detachment of German machine gunners, but this was quickly silenced. The Australians captured nearly 7000 prisoners, including 700 Germans and a substantial cavalry force with 900 horses, also two aerodromes and a huge quantity of war matériel, including rolling stock, guns and machine guns, and complete trains of motor and horse transport. The Germans had fired great dumps of ammunition, petrol and the hangars and workshops on the aerodromes at our approach. But one plane was seized intact. . . .

"These enemy troops were in the front line two days ago. When the Turkish right flank was shattered, they received orders to retreat. All the way back they were bombed and machine-gunned by scores of British and Australian airmen. They lost any semblance of morale. . . .

"The experience of the Australians at Jenin was similar to that of the Indians and yomanry at Nazareth, Afuleh and Beisan, at all of which thousands of prisoners were taken practically without bloodshed. Today Esdraon Plain presented a wonderful war spectacle. From daylight to dusk interminable columns of prisoners came winding across the valley from Nazareth, Beisan, Afuleh and Jenin. At one time 12,000 Turks and Germans were in sight moving slowly under mounted escort. We passed 7000 under the guard of only 50 light horsemen. Australians captured many officers of field rank. The German officers frankly praised the British strategy—a scheme so bold in design, so quick in execution," said one, "deserved the result it is having, that is the destruction of our whole force in Palestine." Our chief trouble at this moment is to feed and water the multitude of prisoners."

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STATE AID FOR ITALIAN SHIPPING

Emphasis Laid on the Need for Subsidizing Mercantile Marine in Order to Face Competition—Importance of the Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The announcement that a committee of seven has been appointed in connection with the Ministry of Transport to study legislative reforms in the mercantile marine and especially in the management of the ports has been followed by an article in the Tribuna on the subject of the navy and the mercantile marine.

Much as this question has been discussed recently the writer of the article thinks that the bottom of the problem has not really been touched, nor the country's needs fully met. The navy, he considers is of the first importance because the strength of the nation in a great measure depends upon it. Germany did not act till her fleet was thoroughly efficient, he says; England, the premier among maritime nations, has never spared expenditure on her sea forces because she has had her colonies to consider, and France has given special care to her fleet. In Italy it has been said for a long time that the fleet was a matter of "unproductive expenditure"; a mistaken point of view, and nothing had been done to increase the warlike efficiency of the navy. The present war was causing wastage and the writer declares that if Italy does not mean to remain far behind her allies and her own needs, the strength of the fleet must be increased. The sea constitutes the greater part of the Italian frontier and she has her North African colonies to guard, while the moral and economic interests of her numerous children in America need watching over. Hence the need for a strong navy.

The requirements and the importance of the mercantile marine have never had much deep study bestowed upon them, the writer argues; never before the present war has it received adequate consideration, and in recent times Italy has fallen behind Greece in this matter, though she was formerly one of the first of maritime powers. The future of the mercantile marine is closely connected with the future of the industry and commerce of the nation, he insists, and therefore it ought to receive all the attention it requires. Owing to the lack of Italian shipping, emigrants have in large measure been obliged to travel in other ships, whereas it ought to be possible for them to do so under the Italian flag.

He affirms that the large quantities of raw materials of which Italy stands in need will be carried by the ships of that nationality which offers the best conditions, and Italian manufacturers and traders will dispatch their goods under that flag from which they can obtain the best arrangements. It is useless, he declares, to think otherwise, for here patriotism does not count for anything and each one looks after his own interest. Therefore, he maintains, it is the State's business to see to it that free shipping is able to face competition with the shipping of other countries either by premiums on goods which are brought to Italy under the Italian flag, or with premiums to navigation. To say, however, that Italy needs so many tons of raw materials and that this "must" be transported under the tricolor, is, in his opinion, a mistake. Italy is dependent on other countries for raw materials, but nevertheless these can only be carried by those who give the best conditions to the manufacturers and traders. An attempt has been made to make use of "cargo boats" intended to fulfill the sole purpose of bringing Italy the raw materials she needs, but the attempt ended in failure because of the higher freights charged. Until the country is exporting on a large scale it will be difficult, he thinks, to carry out such a system.

Italy, however, the writer declares, does not need ships to bring her raw materials so much as she needs them for other reasons which have made themselves felt during the present world war. She needs to have plenty of tonnage at her disposal in case of war requirements. This, he maintains, is the chief object for which their shipping is intended, and during peace time it should be protected and subsidized, so that it may be ready to supply the country's needs in war time. Italian shipping, he repeats, must receive help and protection from the State in order to increase it, both in numbers and quality. There was a time, he says, when, owing to subsidies to Italian shipping, it rivaled that of other countries, but as these lessened the shipping also fell away. This war has shown up Italy's lack of ships as compared with other countries, and it is incumbent on the State to make provision for an increase because of the country's needs in war time. An increase in her ships, he declares, will show the world that Italy is a great power, and if the present war has its sacrifices, its sufferings, and its Caporetto, it has served to show up Italy's weakness and her deficiencies in the matter of shipping. Nor, the writer declares in conclusion, must the ports be forgotten. They play a much larger part in the national economy than they did formerly, and so must have greater consideration than they have received in the past.

TRENCH COMFORTS FROM OLD METALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

PERTH, W. Aus.—By marketing empty tins and bottles and disused metal and glassware of all kinds, gathered from lumber rooms and

yards, the Old Metals Branch of the West Australian Trench Comforts Fund has, in three months, contributed more than £500 for the purchase of comforts for the Australian troops on the various fronts.

Success exceeding all anticipations has attended this admirably organized movement, which has a threefold value, a friend to the troops in the trenches, an object lesson in national thrift and a valuable source of supply to manufacturers requiring containers of tin or glass or metals for conversion to various uses. The whole of the great State of West Australia, comprising about a third of the total area of the Commonwealth, has been traversed by the agents of the Old Metals Branch with the result that from Roebourne, on the north-west coast, to Esperance, on the south coast, assiduous collectors are gathering up tins, bottles, metal tubes which have contained pastes or creams, silver and lead paper and tinfoil, old pots and pans, broken glass, old garden hose and cycle tires and tubes, machine and cycle parts, scrap metal and newspaper.

In the capital city of Perth, an empty warehouse has been secured as a central depot and hither, with the assistance of city firms which have lent their carter's services free of all charge, consignments of material made up by householders are conveyed, being subsequently sorted, cleaned and otherwise treated in preparation for marketing. In the country centers the state schools have been made the depots and the children, always to the fore where patriotic work has to be done, are acting as collectors and carriers.

As showing the extent of the movement, it may be mentioned that in the first three months 28,800 tobacco tins, 11,208 boot polish tins, 6,000 jam tins, 7,600 milk tins and 19,000 bottles of various kinds have been collected and sold to various manufacturers, not to mention scores of other lines. All the work is done voluntarily by patriotic citizens, so that the whole of the proceeds are devoted to the purchase of trench comforts. Money donations are not accepted. All that is asked is the energy expended in the collection of what would otherwise be completely wasted.

In consequence of the shortage of raw materials, containers such as tins and bottles are unobtainably scarce in Australia and prices have risen in consequence. Of these circumstances the Old Metals Branch has taken full advantage, with the result that contracts have been made with local manufacturers for the supply of containers at advances varying from 100 to 600 per cent on pre-war prices. For tobacco tins alone £80 was received in the first three months' operations, and it may be pointed out that this sum represents the cost of 19,200 cups of coffee served to soldiers. The supply has enabled many merchants who would otherwise have had to close their works to continue trading, while in not a few cases it has led to the establishment of new factories for the production of goods previously imported from overseas, but now unobtainable, owing to the lack of shipping.

Another firm, of tinware merchants, are large purchasers of old kerosene and petrol tins, from which a wonderful variety of articles of every-day use have been fashioned, cream cans, paint and disinfectant tins, comfort boxes for transmission to the front, buckets, dippers, grocers' scoops, combination bush pots and cups for use by bushmen, lamps of various kinds, tooth pastes and other tubes have been melted down and sold in ingot form, whilst tinfoil from cigarette and chocolate packets has been rolled into large balls, which will be treated with a view to securing anti-friction metal for use in the joints of artificial limbs for soldiers. From silver watch cases, dainty spoons and articles of ornament have been produced; and from waste metal of all kinds an engraving firm is fashioning an almost endless variety of small metal fittings, as well as a large proportion of the metal badges which adorn the tunic of the Australian soldier.

Thus the movement is of material help to the great Trench Comforts organization which brings so much cheer to the Australian boys in France, Egypt and elsewhere. It is teaching the many children engaged as collectors such a lesson in thrift as cannot but have a big influence on their future life, and it is fostering those secondary industries of which the huge undeveloped state of West Australia stands so sorely in need. It has proved the need not merely for more of these industries, but also for encouraging the people of the state to patronize those already in vogue.

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a letter to the press, appealing on behalf of the National Socialist Party to carry out their pro-Ally propaganda, Messrs. George Penn, W. A. Woodruffe, Will Thorne, M. P. and H. W. Lee state that the National Socialist Party was formed by pro-Ally Socialists in order to show that the pacifism of the Independent Labor Party, and the Bolshevism of the British Socialist Party have nothing in common with real Social-Democratic ideals. By constituting a rallying point for pro-Ally Socialists in Great Britain, they claim, their society will help materially to energize and consolidate, as they say it is already doing, pro-Ally Socialist opinions in France, Italy, and the United States.

DIRECTOR OF YALE BUREAU

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Announcement was made at Yale University on Wednesday that Prof. Harry B. Jepson of the Yale Music School faculty has been appointed director of the Yale Bureau in Paris, which is part of the American University Union in Europe. He succeeds Prof. Clarence W. Mendell, who has been commissioned in the army intelligence service.

M. CAILLAUX DENIES DISLOYALTY CHARGE

Former French Premier Protests That He Had No Knowledge of the Movements and Purposes of Bolo Pasha

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—When M. Joseph Caillaux came in for such direct reference in the report that Lieutenant Mornet made upon the affairs of Senator Charles Humbert, when application was made for an extension of the charge against the latter, it was inevitable that M. Caillaux should make one of his characteristic replies in the form of a letter to his advocate, M. Ceccaudi. The letter followed quickly upon the report, and it lacks no more in the vigor of its protest than have other epistles from the former Premier since the time of his arrest, while it begins with the remark that "once more they are trying to stab me in the back with a dagger."

M. Caillaux, after this opening, says that it was but yesterday that they tried to justify the rejection of the request to allow M. Loustalot to be placed provisionally at liberty by excuses in which it was insinuated that the deputy for Landes had made the journey to Switzerland, which was charged against him, on behalf of him, M. Caillaux. They did not say as much, but only that he had been under his influence, but what did phraseology matter? There was not a document nor a witness to prove the supposed relationship they sought to establish between his actions and those of his colleague. They argued from coincidences.

Now, with the excuse of the appeal for the suspension of Parliamentary immunity in the case of M. Humbert, they sought him again. He had been au courant with the expedition of Bolo to America! It was false. He did not know until afterward that he had made any such expedition, and he said so last February when he gave evidence before the third council of war. Nobody contradicted him then, nobody raised the least objection, and no new fact had been adduced since that time. Well, then? In the course of a testimony given on July 29 last, which was considered to be so important that they had not even communicated it to him, a witness said that in May or June of last year, he, Caillaux, scarcely believed in the culpability of Bolo and that he thought that the fortune of Lenoir perished ought to be greater than that which his legatees had declared to the authorities for taxation. And afterward? He said in effect to M. Mouthon, as the latter had testified, that the information with which he furnished him upon the proceedings of Bolo in Switzerland did not imply any absolute proof, but at the same time he wished to submit the dossier in the case to M. Monier and to ask for his opinion on it. The chief magistrate, paying attention to the fact of his, Caillaux's, knowledge of Bolo, shared his opinion. It was possible, although he had no remembrance of it, that in the same interview he had suggested that the elder Lenoir ought to have left a considerable fortune; it was much more important that it should be declared to the Fiscal. But he had certified nothing.

To speak clearly and distinctly, neither directly nor indirectly, neither from near nor far, had he ever been in any way concerned with the various financial affairs with which the Journal had been involved. Once more he defied anyone to bring any serious argument to bear against that positive declaration or any condemnatory document. In the same way he defied anyone to show that he had had any relations, even political relations, with M. Humbert, or that he had ever even seen him during the whole of the year 1916. He was unaware of the objects of his visit to Spain and of the supposed conversation with King Alfonso.

M. Caillaux also declares in this letter that it is false to say he had advocated, when in Italy or anywhere else, a customs union between the Latin countries to the advantage of Germany and against England. If he had spoken somewhat freely and in many places concerning economic questions, as he thought he had the right and as he certainly thought it was his duty to do, it was only with the idea and with the preoccupation of defending the chief interests of his country, particularly against Mittel-europa. Once more he asked those who made these statements to submit something that had at least the appearance of proof.

The libel action which M. Caillaux has entered against M. Hervé, which has twice been put back from the Sarthe assizes, has been adjourned a third time at the request of the government in agreement with the de-

fense. This case, if it were taken and conducted properly, would be a veritable trial of the Caillaux affair in advance and naturally the government does not wish anything of the kind to happen. Another incident in the Sarthe is noteworthy. This has been a Caillaux stronghold and the opening session of the Conseil Général was held the other day. M. Caillaux did not offer himself for reelection as president on the ground that he was detained in the Santé prison. In the first round of the contest for the presidency one of his supporters, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, headed the list with 11 votes, while Senator Lebert had eight, and another candidate five. The latter then withdrew, advising his supporters to give their votes to Baron d'Estournelles. They did not do so, however, for in the second round M. Lebert received 13 votes and the Baron only 11 as before, and the former was therefore elected.

TRANSYLVANIAN MOVEMENT ADVANCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—"Since the treaty of Bucharest silenced the voice of official Rumania, the Transylvanians in France as well as in Italy and America have begun to take into account the just claims formulated in their favor by the Bratianu government and accepted and recognized by the Entente powers in their treaty with Rumania." So Senator Draghicesco begins an article in Le Temps on the subject of the Transylvanian movement in the Entente countries. The Rome congress was, he declares, the signal and the point of departure for the Transylvanian movement, more especially as there were several Rumanian members of Parliament among the first promoters of the congress.

It was as a result of this congress that the national committee of the Rumanians of Transylvania and the Bukovina resident in France was moved, its object being to undertake propaganda on behalf of the claims of the Rumanians of Austria-Hungary and their desire for unity with Rumania; and in May the bi-monthly La Transylvanie was started. In accordance with the wishes of the Transylvanian officers who were prisoners of war in Italy and France, the Paris committee began the organization of the Rumanian legions in France and Italy, the aforesaid officers having expressed their desire to fight against their Germano-Magyar oppressors. The committee was authorized to enlist the support of the irredentist prisoners of war, as well as of Rumanian officers and soldiers belonging to the kingdom of Rumania who, following the example of General Iliescu, had refused to return to Rumania under von Mackensen's domination. A number of Transylvanian soldiers who had been taken prisoner by the Serbian Army also asked to be allowed to join the Rumanian legion which was to fight on the French front.

With the example of the Paris committee before them, a similar movement which had been started among the Transylvanian Rumanians in the United States made great progress, and the propaganda work carried on by Lieut. Vasile Stoika soon bore fruit. The Rumanians in the United States organized themselves into a national league over which Lieutenant Stoika presided, he being then made vice-president of the Paris national committee. M. Draghicesco declares that enthusiasm in favor of the Rumanian legion in France is growing in the United States and it is hoped that, with the help of the American Government, they will soon be able to send some 10,000 volunteers to fight in France. In Italy, too, the number of Transylvanian prisoners who ask to fight against their oppressors is, Senator Draghicesco declares, growing daily. A local committee composed of officer prisoners is helping to organize this legion.

Recently, as a final development, Vasile Lucaci, who has just come from America, and Prof. Dr. Jean Cantacuzene, the Rumanian nationalist who has come from Jassy, have put themselves at the head of the Paris Rumanian colony and are organizing a national struggle against the Central Empires on the part of all Rumanians. The Rumanian colony thus increased and organized will, Senator Draghicesco declares, lend its powerful support to the undertaking at which the Transylvanian committee, for its part, has not ceased to work.

LABOR URGED TO STAY IN STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Governor Thomas W. Bickett has issued an appeal to North Carolinians to stick on the job at home and quit migration to other states. Thousands of workmen have gone from this State, attracted by extraordinary wages paid by contractors on government work. With government projects now thrown to North Carolina, the Governor believes that the outflow of labor can be checked.

PROTESTANT CASE HEARD BY PREMIER

Australian Federation Demands Full Protection From the Government at Melbourne

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A deputation from the Protestant Federation, which represents several states and a membership of 150,000, has presented to Mr. H. S. W. Lawson, the Premier of Victoria, resolutions adopted at the annual conference of that body.

These protested against the closing of state schools on St. Patrick's Day, observing that the Roman Catholic Church would not recognize those schools. They also asked "that no government or municipal grants should be made directly or indirectly to denominational schools or institutions for either secular or religious teaching." Other matters placed before the Premier were requests as follows:

"That all civil servants should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance to the King;

"That various reforms should be made in the system of examining candidates for civil service examinations;

"That all appointments, to or promotions in, the public service of the State and Commonwealth and civic institutions, should be free from sectarian or political influence, with a view to maintaining a loyal and efficient public service;

"That all religious and charitable institutions should be open to govern-

ment inspection, and industrial activities in connection therewith be brought under the Factories Act.

The Premier, in reply, explained that St. Patrick's Day was not a statutory holiday, nor was a holiday given on that day by the Education Department, but local school committees had the right to grant one holiday a year and could, if they wished, choose St. Patrick's Day.

No denominational grants of the character named had been given, or would be given. The deputation must prove disloyalty in the public service before the ministry could take action. If proved in any case, action would certainly be taken.

He agreed that no sectarian influence should come into any appointment, and so far as he knew, there had not been any such influence. In this respect he might say that no permanent appointments would be made until the war was over and the men at the front were back in Victoria. He would consider the question of the inspection of religious institutions and of factory regulation of industrial activities therein.

WAITER ISSUE IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Proprietors of 100 leading hotels have agreed, in the event of a general strike of waiters, to close their public restaurants until an efficient force of waitresses can be procured, the New York City Hotel Men's Association announced on Thursday. Stating that there would be no compromise with waiters who quit their posts in four large hotels, the proprietors declared they had tried to cooperate in every way with the Food Administration, and the attitude of the waiters and cooks had been a hindrance in carrying out this policy.

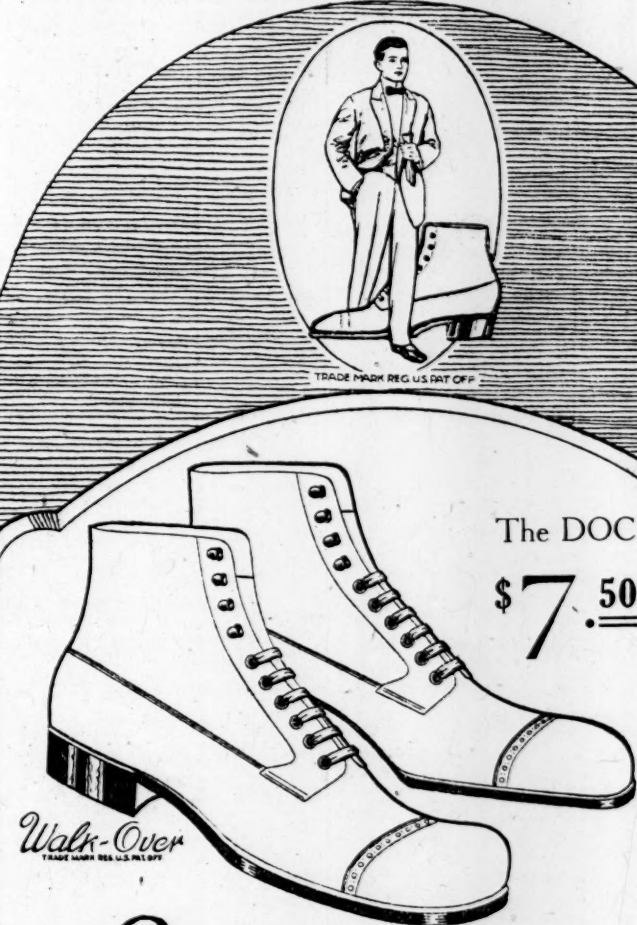
BRITISH MINERS IN CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The executive committee of the Miners Federation of Great Britain recently held a two days' conference in London. Mr. Smillie presided over the meetings, which were held in private.

The committee considered a number of resolutions passed at the annual conference of the Miners Federation. It was decided to instruct the secretary to redraft the parliamentary bill for the nationalization of mines to embody the policy laid down in the resolution of state ownership of mines with joint administration of the workmen and the State. It was decided to appoint a sub-committee to draft amendments to the Minimum Wage Act. A resolution was passed to the effect that after the war, the working day for people working in and about the mines should consist of six hours, and that this decision should be incorporated in the Coal Mines Eight-Hour Act.

Questions relative to increasing the amount exempted from income tax, and old-age pensions, were referred to the Triple Industrial Alliance for decision. It was also decided to refer the question of demobilization after the war to the Industrial Alliance.

It was decided to approach the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Pensions Minister on the subject of the payment of soldiers and sailors on active service, and their pensions. It was resolved to ask the president of the Local Governing Board to receive a deputation on the ground of providing more housing accommodation.



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NEGRO LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES

Official Tells of What Members
of Race Are Doing in War
Work and of Measures to
Insure Their Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — What Negro labor has been doing in the war, and some of the measures taken to insure his efficiency and morale, were described by Dr. George E. Haynes, special assistant to the Secretary of Labor, in a recent speech here.

Dr. Haynes, after praising the patriotism displayed by Negro labor, said there were three facts which had been kept in mind in the efforts to increase the morale and efficiency of that labor.

"First," he enumerated, "that the Negro wage-earners are ready for the arduous work on the farm and in the factory, and when given a fair chance and sympathetic guidance in making the labor program they will respond enthusiastically. Second, practically all employers of Negro labor are white men. Out of this fact develops racial misunderstanding, prejudice, antagonism, fears and suspicions. This is the third fact of the situation.


"To meet these conditions, the Department of Labor has held a number of state conferences with representatives of Negro wage earners, of white employers, and wherever possible, of white workmen. At these conferences the problems of better adjustment have been discussed, and plans of co-operative effort of white and Negro citizens for 100 per cent labor efficiency in war production have been made. As a result, during the last five months Negro workers' advisory committees, both state-wide, by counties, and in towns and cities, have been formed, or are being formed, in six southern states and five northern states.

"Competent Negro men who have had experience with Negro wage earners have been appointed as supervisors in nine states to direct the work of these committees, and to increase the morale and efficiency of Negro wage earners. These committees have already done constructive work in many localities. Large numbers of letters of approval of this work have been received from Negroes and from employers."

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PROGRAM OF WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Denying That "Dollar-a-Year" Men Are Leaving, Chairman Baruch Outlines the Probable Courses of Readjustment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Baruch of the War Industries Board denied that any of the so-called "dollar-a-year" men had left their work for the government to devote themselves to their business interests, as has been published recently. So far as he knew, he said, every one who had assumed responsibility in regard to the board's activities had no thought of doing anything but continue his work until the problem of readjustment had been solved or the board had been done away with.

Some one has discovered a clause in the legislative enactment under which the board operates, forbidding anyone who is working for the government to draw a salary from any other source after July 1, 1919. While self-interest would prompt many men to take advantage of that and get out of the government work, it is probable that the legislation which is expected to be enacted before long to provide for new conditions will make it possible for men who draw incomes from private sources to continue to give their services to the government while they are needed.

Mr. Baruch prefers to speak of the period in which it seems that the country is about to enter as one of readjustment rather than of reconstruction, since it is his understanding that the new duties will deal with what already exists. The board with other governmental agencies, is making such a survey of the situation as conditions permit, but it is not relaxing in the least its efforts to supply the military forces with whatever they need, and will not until official word comes that there is to be no more fighting. Even then it will have to guarantee a preferential supply to the army of such things as wool, leather, etc., which it will continue to need after the requirements of steel and chemicals have abated.

The board is endeavoring to attain an elasticity which will enable it to take advantage of the decrease in purely military demands and the resumption of ordinary business. The priorities list which was established to make certain the meeting of the war's demands will be used in returning from a war footing to peace, only reversed. Instead of giving the preference to steel for war purposes, for example, school houses which have had to wait may be put near the top of the list. But the two important demands for steel will be those of railroads and shipping, for which the board will allocate steel in such quantities as can be spared.

While the War Industries Board and kindred agencies will continue their work until peace is signed, it is believed that it would be desirable to have legislation which would authorize their acts and this will probably be brought up in Congress soon. The idea of the chairman is that the board by its efforts to guard transition from war to peace may be able to take up the slack and break the shock to some extent. Of course there will be hardships and losses, as there were in the passing from peace into war, but the efforts of the War Industries Board will be directed toward making these as light and few as possible. The chairman believes that as few restrictions as possible should be placed in the way of the resumption of normal business and that what restrictions are necessary should be removed as soon as possible. Meanwhile it is the part of the War Industries Board to use what wisdom and knowledge it has in dealing with new conditions.

It is being recognized by men who are in a position to deal with the resumption of peace affairs that the government must give a certain amount of support where it is needed, not only through the direct activities of the War Industries Board but along other lines. Mr. Baruch appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate a few days ago and urged that burdens be made as light as possible for certain raw materials but especially for articles that were to be used for the enrichment of the soil, since this is a fundamental of prosperity.

INTERFERENCE WITH COAL ORDER CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, has called upon Mayor John F. Hyland of Greater New York to prevent police interference with the orderly delivery of coal.

His telegram follows: "I am informed that the Police Department of Greater New York intends making a coal survey for the Fuel Administration, beginning Nov. 7. I am advised by DeLois W. Cooke, Federal Fuel Administrator for New York, that such survey was not requested by him and that it would be an interference with the best distribution of the available supply of coal allotted to New York State.

"I must respectfully but firmly request that this survey be not made, and that you prevent interference with the orderly distribution of coal in Greater New York under orders issued under my authority by Mr. Cooke. He has full authority to act and understands that you will cooperate with him to any extent necessary. I must insist that Greater New York authorities be not permitted to interfere with the action of the United States Fuel Administration."



In the Neversink Valley, at Huguenot, N. Y.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

UP YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The valley of the Neversink River, at Huguenot, some three miles north of Port Jervis, itself 90 miles northwest of New York City, where it joins the Delaware River, shows between its bottom lands and the hill ranges which flank it on the east and west scenery of memorable beauty. The village near which the accompanying drawing was made was settled first well prior to the Revolution. It is still sufficiently isolated, in spite of the continual passage of automobiles and a quite up-to-date gasoline station in the village, to have a distinctly "up-state" and out-of-the-world flavor.

More than a trace of old New York Dutch, French and New England pioneer stock is to be found surviving in the prevailing family names and neighborhood traditions. Along one side of the valley, paralleling the Neversink for some distance, runs what is left of the old Delaware and Hudson canal, its bed for the most part empty, dry, and grown with brush, its towpath broken down and choked with growth, for long years since the building of the Erie Railroad, disused. The traveler upon the roads hereabout, crossing it at scattered points, not infrequently comes upon its locks and lockhouses, decayed and deserted.

West and north of the village the roads that follow the contours of the timber-clothed hillsides through the wayside thickets of mountain and ground laurel, wild rose and hawthorn, with cherry and crab, and occasional rhododendrons, open at intervals into secluded meadows and clearings where deer feed, whose stillness is eloquent of the passed day of those hardy ones who fought back the timbered wilderness from them, and rock by rock laid up the stone walls dividing the hillside farms one from another, whose pale glimpses, the grass and ferns sprouting in their crevices, one sees through the brush.

At intervals one finds still pools, deep in the hillside woods, where deer drink and the muskrat builds his nest undisturbed. The margins, fern-fringed, are gay with iris and arrowheads. The lilies, like white and yellow stars, float upon a surface of utter stillness, so mirroring the depth of shadow of the surrounding woods that the reflected passage of the startled kingfisher across their dark calm is as the passing of a streak of slow blue light.

Mohawk and Delaware Indian traditions linger in some place names up and down the valley. Quite frequently one may meet a not yet old man whose memory runs back to and who has had a part in the day and work of the great lumber camps of forty and fifty years ago and more, when this and the adjoining counties of Sullivan and Ulster, were recognized and greatly productive centers of the lumber industry.

The meadows are gay with marguerites, and hawkweed, wild roses flank every roadside, phlox makes gay the sandy places, columbines and sunflowers hang about in the fence corners, the asters make them ready for the fall, and orchids bloom unseen by the careless eye in the shady places of the woods. Over all of a summer evening, in her scores and hundreds, the luna moth in panoply of pearly green, elusive and iridescent as that of the summer evening lower sky trails her graceful train.

MINOR HOSTILITIES IN PERU AND CHILE

LIMA, Peru—Minor hostile demonstrations took place on Tuesday night and on Wednesday in Peruvian and Chilean ports over the question of the provinces of Tacna and Arica, now held by Chile. The governments of Chile and Peru are determined to pos-

mit no serious disorder and are taking measures to quiet the agitation. The Chilean Consul at Paiza, has been ordered to come to Lima with his archives as the result of an anti-Chilean demonstration in that town on Sunday. There has been no excitement in Lima.

The provinces of Tacna and Arica form the boundary between Chile and Peru. A report from Buenos Aires, on Monday, said that the Peruvian Consul at Iquique, Chile, had been placed under a heavy guard because of anti-Peruvian demonstrations.

LIQUOR SEIZURES IN MAINE PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Thayer, sheriff of Penobscot County, is being flooded with protests from all over Eastern and Northern Maine because he has seized packages of liquor claimed to be needed at once in the so-called epidemic cases.

The sheriff has for the past week or more been seizing all liquor, not only for Bangor but that marked to Aroostook and Washington County points, which is transferred at the Bangor station, regardless of consignees. Nearly 1000 packages containing from one to 10 gallons or more, are now stored in the "rum room" at the Court House in Bangor, with hearings ordered 10 days from the date of seizure. Protests have been sent to Governor Milliken by Aroostook physicians, but it is believed here that the Governor has no course of action open to him.

LICENSES FOR SALE OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

RIVERHEAD, L. I.—Riverhead voted to prohibit the issuance of licenses for the sale of liquor in saloons, stores and hotels, but to permit licenses to drug stores for the sale of liquor on prescription. The appellate division, on the day before election, vacated the permanent injunction prohibiting the submission of the license question to the voters. The wets now say they will ask the court of appeals to declare the submission illegal.

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CALIFORNIA LIQUOR TRAFFIC ANSWERED

Anti-Saloon League, in Leaflet on Grape Sirup, Refutes Latest Argument Put Out by the Interests Against Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—"The last argument against prohibition which the liquor traffic has raised, namely, that prohibition would ruin the California vineyard interests, has been answered," says the California Anti-Saloon League in a leaflet that it has just issued on the subject of grape sirup. After reviewing the possibilities involved in the grape sirup industry, the article says concerning a process that has been perfected by M. K. Serailian, a San Francisco chemist: "This sirup for table use can be made, according to figures which Mr. Serailian has placed at the disposal of experts, for 72 cents a gallon. This includes the cost of the grapes at \$15 a ton, and the incidental manufacture and packing, including the container."

"The table sirup made by the process perfected by the University of California, it is said, on the basis of \$15 a ton for grapes, be made for 83 cents a gallon. This includes the containers but it does not include the profits of the manufacturer, or of the middlemen and distributors. However, such grape sirup has been retailed in experimental quantities at \$2 per gallon. At this price, a margin of about \$1.17, to be divided between manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer as profits, and to meet interest, insurance, deterioration of plants and similar demands, would be available. It has been demonstrated that the sirup from a ton of grapes would be worth from \$90 to \$130.

"Whether the process perfected by Mr. Serailian or that of the University of California be employed, the machinery required in the making of grape sirup is available.

"The first step in the process is the extracting of the juice from the grapes. The California wineries are

equipped with all the necessary machinery for this work.

"The second step is concentrating the juice into sirup.

"The California beet sugar factories have very large condensing capacities. These establishments during the months they are not employed in making beet sugar could handle, those who are in a position to know declare, all the grape sirup that the entire available grape crop could be made to yield.

"Practical methods for keeping the juice for a period as long as a year after the crushing, before concentrating it into sirup, have been worked out.

"No detail has been neglected. The grapes required are available; the machinery necessary is at hand; the process has been tested and proved practical; there is demand for all the sirup that can be made.

"Furthermore, this grape sirup, in experimental quantities, has been offered to the retail trade, and has been well received by the public at prices which permit of good profit to vineyardists, sirup makers and distributors."

FUTURE OF GERMAN COLONIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EPSOM, England.—In replying to a congratulatory address presented to him by the citizens of Epsom, where his family have lived for many years, Maj.-Gen. Edward Northey, Governor of British East Africa, said that he

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agreed with Mr. Walter Long that if the German colonies were to be returned to Germany their heroes would have fallen in vain. Germany wanted these colonies as seaboard from which submarines could put out and interfere with the commerce of the world. They had all read of the vile way in which she had treated the natives of German Southwest Africa, every word of which was true. She was not fit to be in charge of countries containing millions of simple natives, and it would certainly be a bitter disappointment to every one who had had anything to do with the colonial campaigns if German East Africa and German Southwest Africa were returned to Germany.

LUMBER COMPANY OFFICERS ARRESTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George T. McQuade, Charles Curtis, and John W. Van Horn, president, vice-president and counsel, respectively, of the Coastwise Lumber Company of this city, which has contracts totaling from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 to furnish lumber to the government, were arrested here on Thursday by federal authorities, charged with defrauding the government. The offices and yards of the company were visited and several employees also placed under arrest.

BRITISH EDUCATORS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Week-end visitors to the capital were the distinguished British educationists, who are now visiting the North American continent. The party consisted of Sir Henry Miers, Sir Henry Jones, Dr. Shipley, the Rev. E. M. Walker, Dr. Joly, Lieutenant Nickols, Miss Spurgeon and Miss Sigwick. Recently they were the guests of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, at the Chateau Laurier. Amongst others present were: Sir Robert Borden, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir George Foster, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, the Hon. J. A. Calder, Dr. Adam Short, Prof. A. B. Macmillan, Dr. James W. Robertson, Dr. A. H. McDougall. The party has left for Toronto.

SALES OF PLANTS OWNED BY ENEMY

Announcement by Alien Property Custodian, Who Says Autocracy in Industry Must Fall With the Hohenzollerns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Industrial disarmament must come along with military disarmament. Autocracy in industry must fall with the Hohenzollerns," declared A. Mitchell Palmer, alien property custodian, urging the bankers of the country to help him destroy what he called the stranglehold which Germany, through her bankers and agents, has obtained on many essential industries of the United States. "I want to Americanize every German-owned industry in this country. I want to see every factory, every workshop, and every manufacturing plant that is enemy-owned placed in the hands of 100 per cent Americans for all time. The Americanization of German-owned industry in this country is a big task, and to be successful I must have the hearty and patriotic cooperation of the bankers and business men of this country."

Mr. Palmer then announced that within the next few weeks he expected to sell at public auction about \$200,000,000 worth of enemy-owned concerns, and that more sales would follow. He added that at present he had in custody nearly \$300,000,000 of such property, which figure he expected shortly to be increased to more than \$1,000,000,000, and that he hoped he would be allowed to use that money to pay damages to American citizens for losses incurred through German frightfulness and ruthlessness on land and sea.

WELCOME TO MR. GOMPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Samuel Gompers will be tendered a big reception here on Friday, signaling his return from Europe.



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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Notes on the Newest Neckwear

Lace—Irish, Valenciennes and filet—plays an important part in the love-liest of the new neckwear. Many collars are entirely of lace, usually filet or Irish, and a number have cuffs to match. Few of the Irish lace collars seem to be deep, most being made in "shawl" style. Only the finest of Irish lace is used, and this will, doubtless, do much to secure the successful revival of fashion favor for this particular lace. All-lace collars are shown in new shapes, broad, rounding backs and short lapel pieces, or with no lapel pieces at all, to conform with the popular round-neck styles of frocks.

In fabrics, net seems to be first in favor, and the sheer, delicate mesh does much to relieve the severity of an otherwise perfectly plain dark wool frock. Any number of delightful new variations of the sailor collar are displayed, some trimmed with a bit of lace insertion and edging and a suggestion of hand embroidery, some with pin tucks and insets of lace, and others featuring appliqué patterns, made by an extra layer of the net.

This use of two thicknesses of net is especially good in effect, and collars of this sort may easily be copied by any woman who is expert with her needle. Some of the collars are bordered with the double net, while others have the central portion made of two thicknesses. In some cases, lace—very narrow Valenciennes lace insertion—joins the single and the double sections, while in others a row of graduated size dots or vine-like sprays of hand embroidery cover the rough edges of the second piece of net.

Of course, organdie is still being used for collars and cuffs, though not nearly so much as during the summer. Practically all of the organdie sets now are severely plain, some finished only with a narrow bias binding or a narrow hem that is button-hole stitched at regular intervals to simulate scallops.

Colored linen collars are quite the newest accessories for informal wear with the very simple dress or suit. A narrow picot edging of Irish lace is the only trimming, save a scant half dozen embroidered dots at each side of the rounded front. Deep rose, Copenhagen blue, corn color, chocolate brown and reseda green are the colors shown.

From the pieces of linen left from last summer's frocks, and from the scraps of Irish lace in the piece bag from ever so many summers ago, a number of these cheerful new collars could easily be made.

If the pieces of Irish lace that you have had packed away for so long have become discolored, wash them in thick suds of castle soap and put them in the sun to bleach, not rinsing the soap out before putting the lace in the sun. If one bleaching does not suffice to make the lace snowy white—and Irish lace must be beautifully white, if it is used at all—rinse and repeat the sudsing and bleaching. When perfectly white, wash the lace very thoroughly, to be sure that all the soap is removed; then place on a towel-covered, flat surface. Pull and pat the lace into shape, being careful to press out all the tiny petals of the roses and the leaves of the shamrocks, and to straighten the points of the picot edge. Leave until dry. Or, if you prefer, you may press the lace on the wrong side while it is still a little damp; but you should be careful not to scorch or break the threads of the background mesh. Several layers of Turkish toweling should be used as an ironing pad for thick lace.

Even the smallest pieces of real lace can be put into effective use in making the new French neck dress collars. These diminutive collars measure scarcely two inches in depth and eight inches across, but they serve to give a becoming touch of white at the neck. One dainty collar of this sort was made of very fine net, edged with filet lace. Two tiny insets of the same pattern of lace were placed at the sides, while tiny sprays were embroidered on the net.

The plain frill collar is not forgotten, a very pretty model being developed in pink crepe de chine. The frill is headed with a broad, cow-like fold of the same soft silk; so two pins, one in front and one in back, are really all that are needed to adjust this collar. The fastening may be placed at the back or on the shoulder seam, as the dress requires.

A great many new pieces of frilling-by-the-yard are now displayed. One kind, rather out of the ordinary, is of white Georgette, with a plaid-like pattern of silk threads in blue, yellow and rose. This frilling has an inch deep hem of plain dark blue Georgette crepe.

The embroidered white muslin ties, and bright-colored Windsor ties of satin or crepe de chine, that are worn in such great variety, may be worn successfully with the crisp white Etou collars or the Peter Pan collars, affected by so many schoolgirls this season.

Flesh-pink Georgette crepe forms a few novelties, giving a suggestion of the possibility of tinting yellowed Georgette collars and cuffs. Valenciennes is the lace used on these dainty pieces.

Wool jersey, embroidered in yarn, is used for other novel sets suitable for occasional wear. Beige and Chinese blue are two of the most pleasing colors, in which these sets may be had.

Nearly all of the new vestees are of very fine net. The styles are many and varied, high neck, square, V and round neck models being shown in a generous number of pretty styles. Of course, the majority of the vestees have collars attached, though one quaint model is entirely collarless, four shirred and upturned rows of

Valenciennes edging finishing the round neck. This model buttons demurely up the back, with a row of infinitesimal pearl buttons.

Another round neck model has a French collar of equal depth all the way around, fastening on the left shoulder. This little flat, round collar is edged with Valenciennes insertion and edging.

Still another round neck vestee has a broad, curved collar across the back and shoulders, but is finished across the front with insets of filet lace and rows of hand embroidery, worked between groups of pin tucks.

The V neck models are usually cut in one piece with the collar; or, if

of one cup each raisins and walnuts and a few candied cherries. Another suggestion is to stuff prunes with stiff orange marmalade.

Fruit Leather—Mash ripe fruit (berries, cherries, figs, apricots, peaches, and blue plums may be used) to a pulp, spread on lightly oiled platters and dry in the sun or dryer. When dry, sprinkle with coconut, and pack away in jars or very tight boxes lined with wax paper. Peaches, or half-and-half peaches and figs, make delicious leather. Serve this leather, with cream cheese and nuts, for dessert. Fruit leather may be soaked in water and used for pies, shortcakes, puddings and sauces.

These decorations are sometimes done on natural wood, as though inlaid, this method being particularly successful when it is done in the so-called "flat" colors. Intricate Chinese patterns, such as are found in old ebony chests, can be done in this way, in dull gold and black, or designs adapted from old English panels—trees and vines, mermaids and fountains, or little woodland animals—can be reproduced in the soft tones reminiscent of rare tapestry. This is best suited to living-room and library furniture and, particularly, to rooms done in subdued colorings. For boudoirs, sun-parlors, nurseries, and breakfast-rooms, a more spontaneous scheme of

Household Accessories of Bygone Times

LONDON, England—Household accessories of bygone times, toilet and table appointments, plate, the smaller kinds of games, and the numerous lesser articles in daily personal use, present an enormous field of study for those who are interested in handicrafts and the applied arts. The period of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was one of especial magnificence; and among highly placed and wealthy persons, household appointments, if very inadequate in many



Early Seventeenth Century knives, with handles representing English sovereigns

Designs for Decorated Furniture

The home decorator must be wary in her combination of designs, for a single ill-chosen pattern may upset the decorative scheme of a room. Particularly in the choice of painted furniture, it is of the utmost importance that the designs of the other furnishings be first considered, lest the new decorations strike a false note and ruin the consistent value of the whole. It is well, then, to study the patterns of rugs, wall coverings, lamps, upholstery, curtains, or whatever other features have pattern-like tracery, and repeat or adapt one of the designs or combine them in the motif of decoration for the furniture, rather than to introduce a new one.

Particularly in cretonne and tapestry, designs suitable for reproduction on furniture are found, although oriental rugs, too, present almost as varied a selection of adaptable patterns. Sometimes a bit of carving on furniture, or fretwork on candelabra, presents just the right theme for adaptation, or perhaps it is found in the window-box plants; hardly any room but has its own hint of decorative motifs.

This adaptation of designs is not only possible to the expert, but to the amateur who intends to do her own decorating, for designs can be traced and stencils easily made, or these can be done to order by more experienced craftsmen. For those who buy their furniture already decorated, the patterns can be as carefully chosen, for the shops carry a widely varied selection of designs and often make new ones to order.

Decorations for painted furniture come from a variety of sources, running the gamut of all the flowers of the field and conservatory, as well as many that never grew outside of the designer's imagination, and even delving into mythology and folklore. For the most part, these decorations are highly conventionalized, as furniture makers have learned that the more flamboyant and naturalistic a design becomes, the less decorative it is; experience has also taught that certain designs or motifs are best for pieces typical of certain periods, and as this in no case approaches stilted standardization of pattern, it is interesting to review in making one's own selection.

The simple dignity of Windsor furniture demands the most delicate decoration, and for this one designer has taken a medallion, of unusual spreading outline, from an antique jewel box and surrounded it with a narrow line border. In highly lacquered finish and light colors, this decoration has all the prim fineness of an old-fashioned frilled bouquet, while it can be done in stain, slightly darker than a natural walnut or oak finish, with equally good and more subdued effect. On the less formal slat-backed furniture of Dutch make, the same designer has put a conventionalized peacock and fountain, taken from an Alsatian print, and invested it with the myriad peacock colors in almost iridescent brilliance.

Colonial furniture suggests a wide variety of interesting designs, many of which can be found in the block-print linens which are shown for curtains and bed coverings. Among these, perhaps the most interesting and adaptable is a primrose, with a border formed of leaves slightly squared to give a block outline, or a long, slim hollyhock stalk, chiefly dependent for its decorative value on the profusion of tints which it introduces.

It is on the Tyrolean, or peasant, furniture and that of modern design that painted decorations are most effective and are most frequently used.

decoration is desired and it is found in the brilliant lacquer enamels and modernistic designs.

On light-colored bedroom furniture, there could be no happier choice of a motif than the well-known "Tree of Happiness," done in delicate gray tracery reminiscent of a Japanese print. In the same colorings, fascinating patterns of flying birds can be adapted, such as are found on the shell-like gray and blue Canton ware. Cherry blossoms and tiny sailing ships, if dainty in execution, can be used in similar designs, but these are all difficult for the amateur to reproduce as they are not symmetrical, but depend, like the prints that they emulate, on sympathetic balance.

For a dining room, with walls of a neutral tan, furniture decorated with an old Scandinavian pattern in maize, cornflower blue and deep green, that was repeated on the soft crash window curtains and bordered the china, was selected by one woman, who thereby departed from the over-conventionalized furnishings of most dining rooms, and achieved a room of distinct charm. Another dining room, too light for such vigorous colorings, was done successfully in tones and design taken from Dutch pottery, while a breakfast room, flooded with light, had daintily poised butterflies of vivid hues applied sparingly on the yellow-ivory chairs and china cabinets.

However, it is not only these comparatively modern designs that can be effectively used, but classic designs as well, if the other furnishings are in keeping. Many variations of the acanthus leaf patterns, the sunburst and line, and the honeysuckle motif are adapted and used with delightful effect.

Netting Bags for Traveling

A certain woman who travels a great deal insists that, to her, living in a trunk is not the hardship that most persons find it. She lays her comfort to her "bag system," as she calls it.

"You see, I really live in my trunk," she once remarked, as a friend was watching her pack for a transcontinental journey. "I need so many little things that used always to have a way of being lost just when I needed them. I spent so many valuable moments in looking for small accessories of dress, a bit of embroidery floss, perhaps, that I thought out this plan of carrying my small possessions in mosquito-netting bags. The joy of that is that I can see what I am looking for, without opening the bag. Sometimes I run an elastic through the hem at the top, but usually I use snaps to fasten it. I take along plenty of the extra netting, too. This bag holds my hose and this my ribbons. When I reach my hotel room, I shall not mind the unpacking one bit."

The New Painted Ceilings

Some of the modern interior decorators are producing the most novel and interesting effects with ceilings. In a certain dining room, where the dark-paneled walls are topped with a softly tinted yellow plaster, there is a ceiling which immediately arouses one's admiration and wonder. It is crossed with dark beams, between which the plaster is painted a deep, serene, restful blue. Who would have thought of a blue ceiling with yellow walls and dark paneling? Yet the effect is charming.

ages, and these were often elaborately carved.

There is an interesting set of table knives, dating from the first decade of the Seventeenth Century, of which fourteen are in the Victoria and Albert Museum and others in Scotland, which have carved and jeweled ivory handles representing some of the royal sovereigns of England. Those in London come to an end with the somewhat unremarkable visage of James I, and one can imagine that they were, broadly speaking, fairly good likenesses. The handles are so contrived that they would not, one thinks, be uncomfortable to hold and these knives certainly have the advantage of presenting a fine object lesson in English history. The steel blades of these knives are damascened with gold at the neck.

Spoons and forks have certainly undergone a great change for the better since the Fifteenth Century, so far as convenience is concerned. The earlier forks were two-pronged affairs, while the spoons of the Fifteenth Century, though quaint and pleasing in their appearance, must have presented a good many practical difficulties with their uncompromisingly straight handles and almost round bowls. The shape changed greatly about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, and the solid handles of earlier times were flattened out, while by the early part of the Eighteenth Century spoons had almost attained their present form.

Putting the Garden to Bed

Many amateur garden makers have the mistaken impression that they should cover their flower beds in the fall, for the purpose of excluding frost. The real purpose of winter protection, however, is not to keep the frost out of the ground, but to keep it in. It is the alternate thawing and freezing which harms the plants. When this takes place, the crowns are lifted by the action of the frost, and the roots exposed to the drying winds. It sometimes happens that a plant becomes so dried out in this way, that it is literally blown away, no part of it remaining to be seen when spring comes.

The right time to put the winter covering over the perennial plants is when the ground has frozen an inch or two. Even then, a heavy covering is not necessary. Indeed, it is important to avoid using any material which will form a solid mat and thus exclude the air. Perhaps more herbaceous plants are lost through improper covering than from any other cause.

If leaves are used, they should be applied lightly. Manure, as a rule, should not be used for covering flower beds, even though filled with straw. Plants which keep their foliage all winter should be protected only with pine boughs, straw, or some other coarse material, which will not entirely hide the foliage. If the ground would remain covered with snow all winter, there would be little necessity for protection of any kind. It is when the ground is almost bare that most of the harm is done. Thus it often happens that gardeners, living in very cold regions, have greater success in growing somewhat tender perennials than those who live where the temperature does not go quite so low, the explanation lying always in the greater amount of snow which falls in the colder regions.

Straw is the ideal covering. It can be put on six inches thick. Leaves and hay have the disadvantage of becoming soaked with snow or rain and then freezing, forming an impervious mat. If they must be used, make the covering very much lighter than you would if you were using straw.

Some of the perennials are best

lifted, in the coldest sections of the country, and wintered in a cold frame. The beautiful incarnilla, or hardy gladiolus, the tritoma or red-hot poker, and the Japanese anemones, are in this class. Snapdragons, wall flowers, and Canterbury bells are sometimes carried over in cold frames.

Rose bushes are not tied up in straw so generally as they were a few years ago. This is not the best way to carry them through the winter, as experience has proven. The ideal way to protect hybrid perpetuals and hybrid teas is to throw earth around the crowns, so as to form a mound 10 inches or a foot high. The time to do this work is just before the ground freezes. Later, some manure or leaves may be used for a sort of winter overcoat. The plants may freeze back almost to the mound, but they would need to be cut back to that point in the spring in any event. Severe as last winter was, the writer lost few roses and his plants were protected in this way.

When one has a rose bed, the plants in which are set close together, it is feasible to set boards on edge around the beds, so as to form an open box, and to fill in the space inside the boards and around the plants with leaves to the depth of six inches. Leaves can be used safely with woody plants like roses. Tea roses are too tender for wintering outdoors in the northern states, except in unusually warm locations. A simple way to carry them through the winter is to bury them in a trench two feet deep, or to take them into a cold cellar where they will remain dormant.

Rhododendrons require somewhat different care from most plants. Their location has much to do with success in growing them. If they are protected by trees or buildings from the midday sun in early spring, this will prove highly advantageous. The hot sun starts the plants into premature growth, which is a common cause of winter losses. It is important to give rhododendron roots a thorough soaking with water just before the cold weather comes. Then the ground around the plants should be heaped as high as possible with leaves. The heavier this covering, the better. Even in summer, a mat of leaves should be allowed to remain on the ground, although not as thick, of course, as during the cold weather.

Coconut and Corn Waffles

Mix 1 cup of corn-meal mush with the beaten yolks of 2 eggs; add ¼ cup of grated coconut, ½ cup of barley flour sifted with 2 teaspoons of baking powder and ½ teaspoon of salt; add 2 tablespoons of honey or sirup, 1 cup of milk and 2 tablespoons of melted butter substitute, and beat well. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of eggs and cook in a hot, well-greased waffle iron. Serve hot with sirup.

—From a contributor to the Ladies Home Journal.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

MARINE INSURANCE
RATES ARE LOWER

Advent of Peace Reflected in the Substantial Declines That Have Taken Place—Feeling of Security Is Experienced

BOSTON, Mass.—War risk insurance rates clearly reflect the growing confidence that the world is on the eve of peace, and that all shipping lanes are clear of hostile submarines.

Marine insurance underwriters are working under less tension than for many months. Only on Tuesday a British liner arriving at an Atlantic port reported that it was convoyed only four miles off the British coast, evidencing a feeling of security in British naval circles.

One marine insurance company will write at a premium of 1½ per cent for fast vessels to the United Kingdom, and higher rates by ½ to ¾ per cent to neutral ports. These figures compare with rates of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent on Monday morning—compared with only ½ per cent 48 hours previous—when the U-53 was making a wide swath in shipping off Nantucket, early in October, 1916. In August, 1914, rates went to 8 per cent and 10 per cent for trans-Atlantic passage, while the risk on vessels coming from Calcutta was at the unprecedented figure of 25 per cent to 30 per cent.

A direct reflection of the collapse of Austria-Hungary in the war is the current 25 per cent reduction in risks on ships going to Mediterranean ports as far as Italy, the rate now being 3 per cent, compared with 4 per cent a short while ago.

War risks on Atlantic coastwise ships were at the low figure 1-20 of 1 per cent back on June 2, or 1½ per cent to the Sunday sinking off Cape Cod. Many companies withdrew from the market, while some others wrote risks ranging from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. Today risks are written at ¼ per cent for vessels to Atlantic ports and to the Gulf.

Marine underwriters believe that war risk rates will sag further unless the present armistice proceedings with Germany fall through.

A factor which will tend to make risks relatively high for some time to come is the danger from floating mines, strewn by the enemy or by the Allies, and which have broken away for several months after the end of the Russian-Japanese War many ships were missing, their disappearance being explained only by the probability that they hit floating mines. As a result of much greater use of mine laying during the present long war, and the highly destructive types used, the menace to shipping may continue for years after peace has been declared.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The Midwest Refining Company in sixty days will complete a plant at Casper, Wyo., for the recovery of paraffin, with capacity of 600,000 pounds monthly.

Germany's debt is now estimated at 142,000,000 marks (\$35,500,000,000), which is more than two-fifths of her national wealth, estimated at \$80,000,000,000.

Great Britain is negotiating through the United States Government for 750,000 tons of basic iron for delivery over the first half of 1919, the largest single order ever placed.

Eighty-six industrialists in 1917 had a working capital of \$2,163,000,000, an increase of \$88,216,000 or 68 per cent over 1913. Inventories in 1917 amounted to \$1,538,000,000, an increase of \$717,000,000, or 87 per cent, over 1913. The ratio of inventories to working capital was 71 per cent in 1917 and 64 per cent in 1913. For five steel companies—Bethlehem, Colorado Fuel, Crucible, Lackawanna and Republic—the combined working capital in 1917 was \$94,000,000, or 165 per cent greater than 1913, while inventories were \$87,000,000, or 224 per cent greater. The ratio of inventories to working capital was 83 per cent in 1917, compared with 67 per cent in 1913. For United States Steel alone working capital in 1913 was \$214,000,000, or 87 per cent, more than in 1913, and inventories \$56,000,000, or only 33 per cent more than in 1913. United States Steel's inventory working capital ratio was only 49 per cent in 1917 compared with 68 per cent in 1913.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ingot production of the United States Steel Corporation subsidiaries during the last week was 97.4 per cent of capacity, compared with 97.9 per cent the previous week. Blast furnace production also showed a decrease, having been 93.7 per cent, compared with 94.3 per cent the week before.

ENTIRE RAIL OUTPUT TAKEN
SYDNEY, N. S.—The Dominion of Canada Government has contracted with the Dominion Iron & Steel Company to take its entire rail output for 1919. This will run into several hundred thousand tons.

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NEW YORK STOCKS

(Thursday's Market)

Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	61	61½	61
Am Can	46	46½	46
Am Car	85½	86	85½
Am Loco	85½	86	85½
Am Smelting	90½	91	90½
Am Sugar	112	112½	112
Am Tel & Tel	108½	109	108½
Anacosta	71½	72	71½
Atchafalpa	96	96½	96
Baldwin Loco	81	81½	81
B & O	58	58½	58
Beth Steel	64½	65	64½
Beth S & P	103	103½	103
B R T	41½	42	41½
Can Pacific	167½	168	167½
Can Leather	63½	64	63½
Ches & Ohio	61½	62	61½
C M & St P	51½	52	51½
C R I & Pac	29	29½	29
C R I & P	72	72½	72
C R I & P 7½	42½	43	42½
Chino	42½	43	42½
Corn Products	47½	48	47½
Crucible Steel	56½	57	56½
Cuba Cane	31	31½	31
Cuba Cane pfd	79½	80	79½
Erle	18½	19	18½
Gen Electric	155	156	155
Gen Motors	129	130	129
Goodrich	59	59½	59
Gt Nor pfd	98½	99	98½
Inspiration	55	55½	55
Kennecott	40½	41	40½
Max Motor	108	109	108
Mer Mar pfd	122½	123	122½
Met Pfd	165	166	165
Midvale	45½	46	45½
Mo Pac rfrs	29½	30	29½
N Y Central	81½	82	81½
N Y N H & H	41½	42	41½
No Pacific	97½	98	97½
Pan-Am Pet	67	67½	67
Pan-Am Pet 7½	48½	49	48½
Pierce-Arro	46½	47	46½
Ray Cons	24½	25	24½
Reading	91½	92	91½
Steele & Steel	81½	82	81½
So Ry	22½	23	22½
Studebaker	68½	69	68½
Texaco	190	191	190
U S Steel	125	126	125
U S Rubber	73	74	73
U S Steel 103½	103½	104	103½
U S Steel pfd	111½	112	111½
U S Steel 90½	90½	91	90½
Western Pacific	19	19½	19
Western Pac pfd	60½	61	60½
Western Union	92½	93	92½
Westinghouse	44½	45	44½
Willis-Over	24½	25	24½
Total sales 1,197,200 shares.			

LIBERTY BONDS

Open	High	Low	Last
L L 3½s	99.98	99.98	99.98
do 4s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 4½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 5s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 5½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 6s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 6½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 7s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 7½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 8s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 8½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 9s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 9½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 10s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 10½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 11s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 11½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 12s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 12½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 13s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 13½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 14s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 14½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 15s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 15½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 16s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 16½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 17s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 17½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 18s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 18½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 19s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 19½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
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do 84s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 84½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 85s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 85½s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 86s	97.86	97.86	97.86
do 86½s	97.86	97.86	97

NEW LIGNITE BOARD
FORMED IN CANADASpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau.

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Dominion Government has created the Lignite Utilization Board of Canada by means of an order-in-council, for the purpose of finding methods of utilizing the large deposits of lignite underlying various districts of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the original state these deposits can be used only when freshly mined and, furthermore, are not suited for household purposes. However, by carbonizing the lignite a coke or charcoal is obtained which briquettes readily, and there are also valuable by-products such as oil, pitch, ammonia sulphate, gas, etc. It is stated that from two tons of inferior fuel one ton of briquettes can be obtained, approximating in heating value anthracite coal, with practically the same heating value in the domestic furnace as the two tons from which it was made. The principal object of the Lignite Utilization Board is the carbonizing and briquetting of the lignites of Southern Saskatchewan. A thorough investigation will be made of all machines and processes in use on this continent covering carbonization of coal, the use of binders and briquetting. The board will then construct or contract for a plant of commercial size adjacent to the developed mines of Southern Saskatchewan. After operations are developed to a point where a commercial product may be obtained, the board will distribute its output through the ordinary channels of trade. The by-products will be studied, as will also the use of carbonized or powdered fuel for commercial power purposes.

An evidence of the value which the new undertaking will be to Canada, if successful, may be gathered from the statement that hitherto Western Canada has imported about 500,000 tons of anthracite from Pennsylvania at a cost of about \$5,000,000 per annum. While Canada's coal resources are said to be greater than any other country in the world with the exception of the United States, much of it, it is pointed out, requires treatment before it is fit for use.

The personnel of the new board is as follows: Mr. R. A. Ross, consulting engineer, Montreal, chairman; Hon. J. A. Sheppard, Moose Jaw, Sask.; Mr. J. M. Leamy, provincial electrical engineer of the government of Manitoba, Winnipeg; and Mr. Leslie R. Thomson, A. M. E. I. C. secretary.

VICTORY BONDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau.

EDMONTON, Alta.—Twenty-five thousand dollars of the money paid in from the assessments on coal operators throughout Alberta, as a fund from which claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act are to be paid, will be invested by the Alberta Government in Victory bonds. The Workmen's Compensation Board has decided to thus invest a part of its reserve fund, which ordinarily would be held for contingencies, in national securities.

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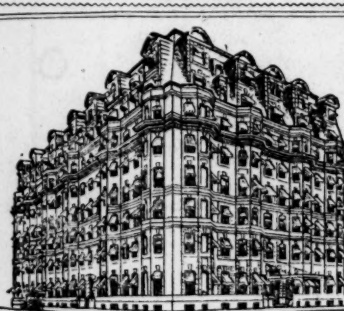
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Two persons, \$3.50 a day.
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L. H. TORREY, Manager.

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CLIFFORD D. PERKINS, Prop.

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HOTEL CHAMBERLIN

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For guests of discrimination
With tariff in moderation

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Near the center of interest—Comfort-
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Announcing
a Third
Addition

WE extend to our many friends our sincere
appreciation of the patronage which has made
necessary a still further expansion, increasing our
capacity to 1000 ROOMS

The addition also includes large new dining rooms.
The high degree of personal service so long char-
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zealously maintained.

Room and Bath, \$2 and up; Two Persons, \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5 and up.

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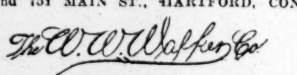
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EDUCATIONAL

WIDE APPEAL OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Development of Former London Continuation Classes — They Seek to Effect New Social Readjustments for the Better

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The London County Council, with all its educational agencies, is doing no more valuable constructive work than that carried on by the forty Women's Institutes established during the past five years in London. These are a development of the old-time evening continuation classes for men and women of all ages, which have now been reorganized and classified for specialized training. Women may attend the council's technical, commercial, or more literary institutes, but the Women's Institutes are for them alone, designed to bring order, efficiency and pleasure into the work of homekeeping, which has too often been conducted in a haphazard, uninformed way, and set consequently in an atmosphere of drudgery and discontent.

The basic idea of the institutes is, of course, that the home must exist as long as family life has any being, and that the well-kept home, be it prosperous or poor, is the foundation of the nation's health and happiness. It may be that the future will remove from the majority of city homes still more of its ordinary routine work, and that, impossible as it now seems to most people, they may, without wrecking home life, come as a matter of course to make use of public kitchens as they now do of laundries; still in every home there must be a choice between lack of system and efficiency, with resultant dreariness, extravagance and fatigue, or method, efficiency and pleasure in essential work well done.

There is a great demand for educated women of good caliber to act as instructors; and there is perhaps no more useful work such a woman can do. She must be sensitive to local conditions, for the institutes serve alike poor working class districts, munition centers, and the comfortable suburbs, to each of which the teaching must be adapted. She must be sympathetic and tactful to an extraordinary degree, that she may realize the individual difficulties and circumstances of her students, and that she may accomplish the exceedingly delicate task of persuading a woman to substitute new methods in her home, and she must be able to inspire her pupils with her own interest and enthusiasm, and make them realize the importance of working to a standard. The council makes a great point of this, that all the classes must work to a definite standard; otherwise indeed their teaching would be valueless. Above all, the students must be led to think for themselves, not only to understand the value of proposals in regard to certain points, but to carry the new ideas of criticism, consideration, and readjustment, into the whole business of housewifery.

Working against many war-time difficulties, the institutes are making a wider appeal than ever, to the multitudes of girls for the first time realizing in her specialized technical work the value of system, and who is at the same time earning better wages than usual and being brought into contact with people whose standard of living has been considerably higher than hers; to the educated woman of small means with a diminished income and a lack of domestic help, who needs more exact knowledge of domestic processes to meet her altered conditions; and to mothers whose harassed times must make shift with scanty and unaccustomed materials. "During time of war, strikes, and other distresses," the words recur again and again in the council's suggestions to its teachers for lessons dealing with food, clothing, and housing accommodation, and it is probably in these directions that its work is of the greatest present value, in showing how to prepare inexpensive nourishing food, how to get the best value in new materials or to remodel worn clothing, and how to make the best of available house room.

In a well arranged course of lessons there is great opportunity for widening the student's mental horizon, which is the institute's second object, and care is taken to show the relations between all housewifery arts, so that a true sense of proportion may be gained. From this the student is led on to consider the relation of the home to the state, for like the Women's Institutes which have been so successful in Canada, these London Institutes aim at a certain training in and preparation for useful citizenship.

The classification of the students presents some difficulty since they are of all ages from 14 to 50, and all stages of experience or ignorance, but by constant experiment and unprejudiced readjustment these difficulties are being overcome. There are examinations, and students are asked to write reports at various stages, but it is a maxim of the council that "it is better to spend time in doing than in writing about doing," so stress is laid on practical work. Every subject is studied in the most practical way, and each student must be prepared to take part in the demonstrations which form a large part of the lessons. Those who attend classes that deal with textures are asked to make collections of samples of cotton, linen and woolen goods, noting carefully the prices and qualities, those dealing with foods make notes as to the prices in various shops and districts, while the sewing classes note the hygienic and wearing value, cost price, and suitability of the materials used.

The laundry course includes hints for suitable meals for washing day, all varieties of ironing, the qualities and preservation of various fabrics, the properties of cleansing agents, and even the cleaning of furs, in the same way the cookery classes deal with all points of importance concerning foods, buying, cooking and preserving, while the needle crafts range from millinery to home upholstery, and due stress is laid on the beauty of color and handmade decoration, and the necessity of using durable materials. All these lessons are given in a bright, attractive way, and according to time-table. Once a process is taught the students are not allowed to keep on practicing some favorite accomplishment, but must go on to the next step.

The stories, often exaggerated, of the unwise expenditure of war workers have at least shown that thousands of people from humble homes have not faintly understood the possibilities of money. They have not even known what to desire in the way of comfort and beauty nor what returns a small wise expenditure will give. The English working classes have been exasperatingly patient, conservative and acquiescent, but it is impossible that after the war they should put up with old-time discomforts and miserable housing conditions. Even if the men permitted it, the women would not, but to secure the homes they now desire they require a wider knowledge than they have.

That is why perhaps the most valuable reconstructive work of the institutes is done in the classes teaching home organization. These deal with the accommodation available in London, and consider the varying advantages of cottages, small houses, the sharing of a large house, flats, model dwellings and so forth, in relation to housework, family needs. Different districts in London come under consideration, their accessibility and the open spaces at hand, rents, rates, and landlords; the color, beauty, and durability of wall papers and furnishings; the methods of buying furniture and precautions necessary when the furniture is on the hire system or second-hand. Illustrated lantern lectures on home-planning are given and open windows into a new world.

The Women's Institutes are for women alone, but there are some who would like to see them thrown open to men, for the war, they declare, has brought them into touch as never before with the manifold details of household management. They know now that housekeeping is a business, good housekeeping an art: they are interested in the housekeeping adventures of their wives, and they might very profitably share in her new knowledge.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH ONLY TO BE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A determined movement has been started to lay before the next Legislature facts to prove the need of a law placing all elementary schools of the State under public supervision, that there may be an end of teaching languages other than English to young pupils in private schools. The movement in this city is in charge of a committee of the St. Paul Rotary Club, appointed as a result of revelations made at one of its recent meetings, when a man of affairs told the story of a girl born and reared in that city, who attended a private school there until she reached the seventh grade, and is now scrubbing floors as her mother did before her, being forced to earn her own living by home necessities, and being kept down to this menial work because she had never received instruction in the English language. She cannot write an English sentence nor read a newspaper printed in that language.

C. G. Schulz, state superintendent of education, was at the same meeting, and remarked that the case of this girl was but one in many thousands. "There are 10,000 or 12,000 children in the private schools of St. Paul," he said, "and a great percentage of them are not being taught in the English language by teachers imbued with Americanism. Some 40,000 children attend 300 private schools in Minnesota in which the German language alone is being taught, or German in conjunction with English. Yet our education presupposes a common language—nationalism. Until the child reaches the high school he should be taught only the language of this country. You and I are to blame because we tolerate this state of affairs. Each private school should be under public supervision, and its teachers should be selected under the same conditions and be required to have the same license that governs the instructors in the public schools."

EMPLOYMENT MANAGEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—The University of Washington has established a course in employment management, under the direction of Stephen I. Miller, dean of the School of Commerce. This course is intended to serve particularly the shipbuilding and lumber industries. The underlying idea is that an employment manager should be the connecting link between the management of a business and its employees, and the duties of the department lie solely with the personnel and all that concerns them; the hiring, discharging, transferring, promoting and following up in the worker, and everything in the line of welfare. These courses are being given as a war emergency measure and so are limited to six weeks, and about 10 hours a day for six days in the week. It is intended to continue the courses after the war.

EDUCATION AS A FEDERAL BRANCH

Professor Strayer of Columbia University Believes the United States Should Give More Attention to Its School Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Senator Hoke Smith's bill providing for the creation of a national department of education with a secretary who shall sit in the President's Cabinet has aroused much discussion in educational circles here. One of those who urges the passage of this bill is Prof. George D. Strayer of Columbia University.

"If our schools," says Professor Strayer in a statement prepared for this bureau, "are to meet adequately war-time needs and to prepare for the period of readjustment after the war, they should be stronger today than ever before in the history of our country."

"The strength of our public school system depends primarily upon two factors: first, the length of time that boys and girls are kept in school; second, the quality of instruction given to them during the period devoted to school work."

"In the United States there is a tendency to suggest that the most patriotic thing a boy can do is to go to work in some productive industry. Nothing could be more fallacious. The country needs now and will need after the war, the trained intelligence of every boy and girl who is now of school age. The greatest contribution that can be made to our efficiency in winning the war, and to our strength as a nation after the war is over, is to be found in the education of the American boys and girls."

"Training schools for teachers have lost from 10 to 60 per cent of their enrollments during the past year. Young men and women of superior intelligence who would normally have entered teaching have gone into other occupations. They discovered that they could earn more in industry immediately at the close of their high-school course than would be available for them were they to spend two years or more in special preparation for teaching."

"If we are to draw the ablest of our youth into the service of teaching we must provide adequate salaries for teachers. The average teacher's salary in cities above 10,000 in the United States is \$816. The average salary of all teachers is less than \$600. The Railroad Wage Commission recommended that railroad employees receiving \$800 should have an increase of 41 per cent. The Railroad Administration has collected through increased freight and passenger rates \$475,000,000 which the country has invested in the welfare of railroad workers. The country must collect and must invest in schools hundreds of millions of dollars if the future of the nation is to be assured."

"In the United States before the war our schools did much to develop the loyal, capable, American citizen who is today fighting so valiantly in France. At the same time we tolerated schools in which were taught culture, traditions and ideals of our chief enemy. There should be enacted and enforced in every State of the Union a law making it impossible to teach any boy or girl in any tongue other than English during his elementary school course. For those who are beyond the compulsory school age, schools should be established in which English, American history and the purposes of our government and institutions are taught. No one should be permitted to become an American citizen who does not understand our language and who does not appreciate the ideals for which we even now are fighting."

"An illiterate cannot be a good citizen. The 5,000,000 or more of adult illiterates in the United States constitute a source of weakness in the body politic. Schools must be established in which they can at least learn to read and write. When they have accomplished this part of their education it will be even more important to provide for them an opportunity to study our history, and to fit themselves for the intelligent exercise of democratic citizenship."

"We have provided in the United States for the education of all children up to the age of 14. For those beyond 14 we have, it is true, done more than any other country. But even so, high-school education is far from universal. The strength of our nation is to be sought in the trained intelligence of the entire population and not merely in the superior education of a small group of leaders."

"Boys and girls who leave school at 14 years of age do not commonly understand our institutions, nor have they formed the purposes and ideals which are to control in their adult life. If we are to preserve our inheritance, and if we are to provide the intelligence which is to make possible the more democratic society which is to be, education must be made available and compulsory for all boys and girls between 14 and 18 years of age."

Between 14 and 16 years of age, boys and girls who are engaged in bread-winning occupations should spend half their time in school. This would provide for the continuation of their education. They could be made more intelligent in the occupations in which they are employed. Even more important during this period, they could be given a common body of knowledge and of appreciation which would make for mutual understanding and sympathy and for that social solidarity which the war has shown to be indispensable to national strength.

We have learned that it takes a relatively short time to acquire the skills of modern industry. We know that it takes a relatively long time to train the intelligence and to establish ideals and purposes necessary for the development of a democratic society.

"Between the ages of 16 and 18 there should be provided for those who find it impossible to remain in school on full time, a minimum of at least eight hours of school work each week, in daylight hours, on the employers' time. Boys and girls have not reached maturity before 18 years of age, and it is of the utmost importance in a democratic society that directed education in school, and not the hit or miss process of social and industrial life outside the school, be our standard."

"That nation will be strongest after the war that provides most adequately for the education of its youth. An enduring democracy can be built only upon the intelligence of all of its citizens. The war has brought into true perspective the meaning of education."

"We have learned during the past two years to think nationally. Our neighborhood conception of education must give way to national conception of education. The opportunity, or lack of opportunity, for education in any state is of the utmost importance to the people of all of the states. The number of days of education offered a year, the number of years of compulsory education, the kind of teachers provided, the health service which is available, the training of immigrants and of adult illiterates—all of these are the nation's concern, regardless of state boundaries."

"Democracy promises equality of opportunity based upon a recognition of obligation and equalization of the burden of support. We have in the United States today neither equality of opportunity nor a common recognition of the importance of providing education. This is due, in part, to wide variations in the wealth available for the support of public education. Equality of opportunity, and the equalization of the burden to be borne in supporting our free public schools, can never be achieved until the wealth of the nation is made available for the education of all the nation's children."

"Senator Hoke Smith has introduced in Congress a bill (Senate Bill 4987) providing for the creation of a national department of education with a secretary who shall sit in the President's Cabinet. If the teachers of America recognize their obligation to the country in assuming leadership in the development of our public school system they will stand as a unit in support of this recognition of education as of equal importance with commerce, labor, agriculture and the other departments of our government."

"This same bill provides for an appropriation of \$100,000,000 to be distributed to the several states in support of teacher training, a program of physical education and health service, the education of adult illiterates and immigrants, and the equalization of educational opportunity. During one day within the next three months the United States Treasury paid out \$125,000,000 in support of the war. We have been glad to support the nation in this contribution toward the establishment of democracy in the world. How many hundreds of millions of dollars should we be willing to spend in order to make possible the full realization of this ideal? The foundations of democracy are laid only in the intelligence of all the people. It is not too much to say that the hope of our humanity is to be found in the schools of America."

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Education correspondent

The High Commissioner for South Africa has been authorized by the Prime Minister for that Dominion to recommend 20 South Africans for overseas sailor and soldier scholarships, to be provided for the public funds of the Union. Each scholarship will be of sufficient value to enable the scholar, even if he has no private income or allowance, to meet the cost of living, and to pay all university and college fees and charges. Candidates must be officers or men ordinarily engaged in the Union, and be serving, or have served, in the present war in the naval, military or air forces of the crown. They must be unfit for further general service, but will be eligible if fit for "home service only."

In Germany, at present, it is necessary to distinguish between educational reformers, who aim at bridging the gulf between the primary school and the secondary by transferring a certain number of picked children of the working classes from one to the other, and those reformers, on the other hand, who seek to fill up the chasm by making the secondary school the direct sequel to a general elementary education for all classes in the same primary schools. These latter reformers, who present the plan of the Einheitschule, are out-and-out Socialists; the former class, it is evident, may be distributed among many "political parties." In reading an abstract of an article by Professor Buddhe in the Tag, the difference of outlook just indicated should be carefully borne in mind. In spite of the wide difference of opinion about the Einheitschule, it is generally agreed that, in the future, a greater effort must be made to give the more gifted children of the lower classes better opportunity of rising, and that the present educational system must be changed to that end. An important problem is the method of selection to be adopted with regard to the pupils to be sent forward from the Volksschule to the higher grade school. In Hamburg, the selection is made according to three

factors: the school report, the results of an examination paper put together from a psychological point of view, and the result of a test of intelligence, arranged by the philosophical seminar and the psychological laboratory of Hamburg, of which Prof. Dr. W. Stern is the principal. For the examination, held for the first time in March, 1918, the children were formed into examination schools, each with from three to seven classes, each class averaging 23 pupils, with one examiner, and each school with a chief examiner and his two lady assistants. In all there were 11 schools with 60 classes. In order to give all candidates equal chances, a general meeting was held on the day before the examination, when suitable instructions and advice were given. The actual examination took place on two consecutive days from 10 a. m. to noon each day. The examination consisted of:

1. Arrangement test, i. e., arrangement of disconnected words to form an intelligible sentence.
2. Completion test, i. e., supplying words left out in a passage for dictation.
3. Three-word test. To form a sentence making as much sense as possible out of three ideas.
4. Fable test. To find the moral of a fable read out.
5. Criticism test. Detection of errors in a given passage.
6. Picture test. Composition of an essay on six pictures shown to the children for 1½ minutes each.
7. Observation test. The children have to read aloud, in chorus, sentences written on the board, and shown one after the other; and then have to write down as much of them as they remember.

It is admitted that the questions are mainly linguistic. It might be desirable to introduce mathematical tests, as is done in Berlin. The pass standard for the papers was fixed by eight groups of examiners from among the chief examiners and members of the philosophical seminar. An average was taken for some 300 papers. Marks for questions 1, 6, 7 were doubled in totaling the results. This method attempts to arrive at a comparatively accurate estimate of the children's capabilities, by comparing the teachers' reports with the results of scientific experiments. Although even thus it is impossible to obtain absolutely reliable results, yet there is less probability of making mistakes than when the teachers' reports alone decide.

Since present conditions have re-established the former close connection between the Royal Navy and the merchant service, the devising of a national scheme of training to throw open these services has become a matter of paramount importance. A short time ago the president of the Local Government Board (Mr. Hayes Fisher) addressed a letter to boards of guardians urging upon them the importance of keeping sea training constantly in mind as an avenue of employment for the boys under their care. Since then the president of the Board of Education, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, has appointed a committee to draft a national scheme of training for sea service. His own views on the subject were indicated during the progress of the education bill, when he said that he was in favor of shore establishments as against training ships, and a good general education with a slight marine bias. Further, he consented to exempt from compulsory continuation classes any young person who had satisfactorily completed a course of training, and was engaged in the sea service in accordance with a national scheme. It is to formulate this scheme that the committee has been appointed. As a further indication of the need for an increased supply of seamen, it may be noted that the Shipping Controller has decided to introduce a system of intensive short-time training of youths between the ages of 16 and 17 as merchant seamen. Considerable progress has already been made with the scheme. The Sailors Home at Gravesend has been acquired, together with a suitable vessel. Occupying six to eight weeks, this course of training, for which no charge will be made, is to be wholly directed to the practical requirements of service on the deck and in the stokehold of a steamship. On acceptance for training, the candidate will become eligible for registration as a merchant seaman, and, when registered he will be protected from the operation of the Military Service Acts. He will, however, be required to give an undertaking to remain in the mercantile marine for at least two years.

Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, Glasgow University, has received from the president of the Board of Education a message from the Italian Minister of Public Instruction, in which he says that the representatives of the Italian universities who recently visited the British universities at the invitation of the British Government have unanimously expressed to him their very great satisfaction at the superb reception which they there received. The Minister of Public Instruction has great pleasure in conveying the sentiments of these gentlemen, and in adding an expression of his own gratitude and of his hope that there will be a constant development of intellectual intercourse between the most distinguished persons of the allied nations, and esteem which exist between those nations themselves may be still further strengthened. In a covering note, the president of the Board of Education expresses the hope that the success which attended this visit of the Italian university professors may conduce to the establishment of closer relations between British and Italian universities, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

THE PH.D., A WANING SUPER-MYTH

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It is early to count the victory won, yet many who have been tied to the chariot of German educational theory begin to see hope of deliverance. Somewhere in Germany, when the rest of the world believed in the Teuton super-myth, learning was made efficient and the Ph.D. was the iron cross teachers were made to bear. The Ph. D. became the symbol of a theory. Like many German theories it was plausible; also it was efficient. The rest of the world looked about and saw everywhere German technical success. How was it achieved? was not an unnatural question. By the marvelous German system of education was the answer. What other answer could there be? Let us go and do likewise, said the rest of the world. Thus it came to pass that America particularly made a fetish of the Ph.D., and proclaimed specialization the only path to successful knowledge.

Notice the adjective "successful"; it is an important part of this theory of education. The field of knowledge has become such a mass of intricate detail that we must abandon all hope that there will ever be another Leonardo da Vinci or a Francis Bacon, so ran the argument for this theory; therefore let each student choose a special groove—and the narrower the groove, the more chance of polishing it—and make him follow this groove to the end, if there be one. Of course, he must occasionally glance over the edge of his groove; to enable him to do this he may also pursue some "minor subjects," or as they are sometimes called, still in deference to the groove system, "closely related subjects." But impress upon him that the groove is the thing—that way success lies. What is this "success"? the groove is to bring? Few have paused to ask, although it seems an obvious query. The specialized student who enters commerce may be disregarded; he is not the theme of this paper. It is the student who remains at the great universities to grove others who concerns us.

"Success" for him, or rather the attainment of it, is dependent upon his giving yearly proof that he is snugly within his groove. In regard to his chosen subject he has to make himself infallible; in regard to everything else it is assumed as a matter of course that he must be a ninny. But the theory goes to even greater lengths. Let it be assumed, for the sake of argument, that this well-grooved young man discovers an unpublished medieval poem. Fortunately for him, to continue the assumption, this poem exists in two manuscripts differing in minute details one from the other.

Why "fortunately"? Because this enables the student to publish a bit of specialized research in which he will discourse learnedly about his efforts "to normalize the text." The summation of these efforts will make an excellent preface. The variants, whether important or unimportant, will furnish him forthwith a store of footnotes. Another chapter will deal with the sources, for it is a further assumption of this theory of learning, that no man alive has ever had an original idea. If no "sources" are discoverable, as sometimes happens, then it is solemnly stated that the earlier versions have been "lost" or "cannot be traced." Finally comes an exhaustive study of the forgotten author's grammar and vocabulary with which, in skillful hands, redly surprising things may be done. A vain will you look for any critical appreciation of the poem as literature. There may be a list of "classical allusions"; or an essay upon the author's influence on his time, or the influence of his times on him, according to the fancy of the editor, but no realization of the joy of dealing with a piece of creative work—no desire to publish the poem for its own sake. The whole will be issued in such guise that only other specialists will look at it, and only they to quibble and disagree about the footnotes. If these quibbles and disagreements cannot invalidate the editor's work, then his publication puts him in line for promotion. Thus he gains success by following his groove.

This making a student a parasite upon others' mentalities in the end makes him timid about his own opinions. He may not make a simple statement without quoting his authority. All the better if the authorities he quotes are German ones; "Dr. Schaffkopf, Halle, diss. Nu. 27, 1907" looks in print as if something of value was referred to. Whatever may be said for all this in published documents, it cuts a sorry figure in class before young men eager to know the world. Is the teacher original, unconventional? He had better take care or some one will accuse him of being "popular"; worse than this, he may be classed as "unscholarly" and then his doom is sealed.

Yet many young men still come to college expecting great things of their teachers; they are even anxious to be taught. It is true they show an alarming disregard for footnotes; they read them so carelessly as usually to misinterpret them, with disastrous results upon their daily marks. Nor do they always look with awe upon the teachers' pet groove. Their instinct tells them that the world does not begin and end there, although many courses are presented them in this spirit. On the other hand, a teacher with enthusiasm for his subject, plus an outlook not too far aloof from that of his class, obtains a gratifying response from the dullest. His result appears to be derived from a sane regard for the sense of proportion. To cultivate a sense of proportion one must cultivate more than one cabbage in the garden.

Another unsatisfactory consequence of teaching by overemphasizing specialties is that learning is offered the student as a series of hard and fast blocks, having no relation one to the other except that of the general technical method which shaped them into parallelepipeds. These bricks are called "courses" and a prescribed number of them constitute the edifice known as "education." It is true that the first page of every textbook usually has a sentence to the effect that there are no hard and fast lines separating one subject from another—that it is difficult, for instance, to say where chemistry leaves off and physics begins, but once the student has turned the first page this overlapping is rarely mentioned, nor does he think of it for himself. He is not even told why of all possible conglomerations of bricks in the world a selected group are handed him: Why one particular brick instead of another? Each teacher, being confined by the stern law of specialization within the plane surfaces of his subject, loses his ability to wander further away or forgets to call attention to the mortar securing his brick to the next.

For many years now the badge of this servitude to a specialty has been the Ph.D. degree, designed from a rigid German pattern. It has been fortunate, indeed, for the generation to come, that the world has had an opportunity to judge the effects of the German theories of education. Thank heaven, Oxford was never snared by this lure! One advantage of an illogical, unpractical mind which retains its common sense is that it does not commit absurdities in the name of consistency. It has taken the world some time to learn that a logical conclusion pushed to the uttermost is inevitably a reductio ad absurdum. We must build anew in education over here and on a broader basis. The humanities, the technical laboratories, and a knowledge of life must be blended—not separated. The problem is not new; it has been offered for solution many times. All that has stood in the way of its proper solution has been an alien system—alien, that is, to English-speaking peoples. At last all can see that system and its fruits. Let us, now, while we are making the world safe for democracy, make education safe for the young.

SCHOLARSHIP PLAN FOR JAPANESE

Student Selected Each Year for Five-Year Study Course in Hawaii and the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—The Friend peace scholarship established in 1911 is on a broad basis. It does not seek to bring about immediate peace in a world of war. It endeavors to lay the foundations by education of an enduring peace which will be founded on mutual understanding and respect, and its provisions apply especially to the promotion of free relations between the Japanese people and the United States.

The Friend peace scholarship was founded in February, 1911, by the Friend, published in Honolulu, Hawaii. The scholarship definitely provides that a student from Japan selected each year by the Japan committee shall enter Punahou Academy, be prepared there for admission to practically any American college and then continue his course of study at the college. The scholarship amounts to \$500 each year for the five years' course, with an additional \$150 traveling expenses from Japan to Hawaii and \$100 additional for traveling expenses from Hawaii to the United States.

The amount of the scholarship is large enough to attract the best students in Japan who are ambitious for education in America. These students for the most part will be graduates of the Japanese High School (Koto Gakko) or scholars of equivalent grade. They must have such a speaking and writing knowledge of English as will permit them to carry on the work of the class room in an American school.

The following are the officers of the Japanese committee who select pupils: Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, former Premier and member of Cabinet, president; President Jinzo Naruse of Women's University, treasurer; Dr. Sakunosuke Motoda, head of St. Paul's College, secretary; Dr. Inazo Nitobe, professor in Imperial University, Tokyo, examiner.

The students live in Christian homes in Hawaii. This is made an integral part of the plan in the belief that the happy relations which exist between the Americans and the Japanese in Hawaii, the conditions of life and the racial liberal-mindedness which exists will make an effective beginning in the education of the young man from Japan. Punahou Academy, which the Japanese student will attend, is a school primarily for white children, founded by the missionaries. It has high standards of scholarship, student, democracy, and the spirit of tolerance which will provide a wholesome atmosphere in which to give that education whose later products are to be friendship and good will. Seven Friend peace scholars, who are now in America pursuing their college studies, and others will go there as they qualify.

CINCINNATI SCHOOL HOURS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—A six-hour day for all grades above the third will be the plan adopted by Cincinnati public schools to make up for time lost during the closing of schools in October. High schools also will add an hour to the day's classes.

THE HOME FORUM

Peace

(December, 1918)

The moon is rising o'er the village,
The hedgerows quiver in the night,
Everything is good and restful,
It is Sunday, it is midnight.

Peace? We have it, the true peace,
Peace of soul, childlike and pure,
Peace, frank, serene and happy,
The only peace we may conclude
With honesty.

Our soldiers have it, singing 'neath
the shells,
Our sailors have it, dancing on the sea,
Our airmen have it, as they ride the
clouds,
They have it, all unknowing in their
hearts.

They offer us peace, the liberator?
But we possess her now!
She prompts our efforts, guards our
steps.

And crowns our sacrifice.

Peace? She is everywhere with us,
In our homes, at the front,
In our prayers, in our faith,
In the calm of the field, the turmoil of
war.

In our zeal, in our honor.
—Emile Cammaerts (tr. by Tita
Brand-Cammaerts).

Salisbury Crags

"If I were to choose a spot from
which the rising or setting sun could
be seen to the greatest possible ad-
vantage, it would be that wild path
winding around the foot of the high
belt of semi-circular rocks called
Salisbury Crags, and marking the
verge of the steep descent which
slopes down into the glen on the
southeastern side of the city of
Edinburgh," wrote Sir Walter Scott.
The prospect, in its general outline,
commands a close-built, high-piled
city, stretching itself out beneath in
a form, which, to a romantic imagina-
tion, may be supposed to represent
that of a dragon; now, a noble arm
of the sea, with its rocks, isles, distant
shores, and boundary of mountains;
and now, a fair and fertile cham-
paign country, varied with hill, dale,
and rock, and skirted by the pictur-
esque ridge of the Pentland moun-
tains. But as the path gently circles
around the base of the cliffs, the
prospect, composed as it is of these
enchanting and sublime objects,
changes at every step, and presents
them blended with, or divided from,
each other, in every possible variety
which can gratify the eye and the
imagination. What a piece of scenery
so beautiful, yet so varied, so exciting
by its intricacy, and yet so sublime.
Lighted up by the tints of morning
or of evening, displaying all that
variety of shadowy depth, exchanged
with partial brilliancy, which gives
character even to the tamest of land-
scapes, the effect approaches near to
enchantment."

"Light in Their
Dwellings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT is related in the book of Exodus
that, when the plague of darkness
fell upon Egypt, "all the children of
Israel had light in their dwellings."
This light, as the Scriptures indicate,
was the effect of spiritual perception
which lightened a people struggling
to free themselves from the domina-
tion of materialism. Ever since God
created the light and divided the light
from the darkness, the human en-
deavor to separate between material-
ism and spirituality has invariably
resulted in a truer knowledge of God,
and, in many instances, this spiritual
illumination became visibly appre-
ciable as light.

When Moses came down from the
mount where, face to face with spir-
itual reality, he had been freed from
materiality, he "wist not that the
skin of his face shone." Centuries
later, on the mount of transfiguration,
this same light of divine Mind visibly
enveloped Christ Jesus, and also re-
vealed the identity of Moses and Elias.
It was the perception of spiritual
being that had previously inspired
Jesus, in the midst of the feast in the
temple at Jerusalem, to declare of the
Christ, "I am the light of the world:
he that followeth me shall not walk
in darkness, but shall have the light
of life." It was the understanding of
the Christ, or Truth, that flooded the
disciples with light on the Pente-
costal day, and, not long afterward, so
remarkably illumined the conscious-
ness of Paul on the Damascus road.
It was, of course, nothing but this
spiritual understanding that wrought
the healing of sin, disease, and death,
during the first few centuries of the
Christian era; and, obviously, it was
the waning light of understanding
that caused these works to cease, and
left the world to record, in the oncom-
ing Dark Ages, the workings of the
human mind which chose the dark-
ness of materialism rather than the
light of Christ and the consequent
struggle to overcome the lusts of the
flesh.

In the present age, the irradiance
of spiritual light has again overtaken
the night of materialism and, through
Mrs. Eddy's discovery and her sub-
sequent writings, spiritual conscious-
ness and understanding with all their
pristine power to overcome the be-
liefs of materialism have been proved
to be a present possibility. After
Mrs. Eddy's own healing, through her
illumined understanding of a Scrip-
tural text, she began a systematic
search for the Science of the Christ,
which she knew must be contained in
the Bible. "The Scriptures were
illumined," she writes on page 110 of
Science and Health, "reason and re-
velation were reconciled, and afterwards
the truth of Christian Science was
demonstrated."

Concerning the use of spiritual illu-
mination, Jesus said, "Let your light
so shine before men, that they may see
your good works, and glorify your
Father which is in heaven." This
counsel Mrs. Eddy took very seriously
to heart. If the illumination of spir-
itual sense had revealed to her the
spiritual import of the Scriptures and
had enabled her to demonstrate the
Science of Christ in the healing of
sin, disease, and death, she, very nat-
urally, concluded that the same spir-
itual understanding would enable all
others to demonstrate the truth, since
Truth is universal. But, as Paul
asked, "How shall they hear without
a preacher?" On this question, Mrs.
Eddy sought and received divine guid-
ance, which eventuated in the step
recorded on pages 382 and 383 of her
"Miscellaneous Writings," where she
writes: "In 1895 I ordained that the
Bible, and 'Science and Health with
Key to the Scriptures,' the Christian
Science textbook, be the pastor, on
this planet, of all the churches of the
Christian Science denomination." In
accordance with this ordination, a re-
curring series of subjects for Lesson-
Sermons, as published in the Christian
Science Quarterly, was evolved; and
these Lesson-Sermons, declaring the
omnipotence of Principle and the con-
sequent nothingness of evil and materi-
ality, have become a source of daily
illumination to unnumbered thou-
sands, lighting the way to the scien-
tific overcoming of sin, sickness, and
death.

It is recorded that on one occasion,
after the resurrection, "when the
doors were shut where the disciples
were assembled for fear of the Jews,
came Jesus and stood in the midst,
and saith unto them, Peace be unto
you." Because he had proved the
deathless reality of man in the image
of God, he knew the unreality of
all so-called material authority. He
therefore assured them that the living
Christ would be with them always,
even to the end of all materiality.
Thus it is that at this present hour,
when the incredible has happened,
when the doors of Christian churches
are shut for fear of contagion, when
the Pharos of materialism—the auto-
cratic mortal mind that opposes the
supremacy of Spirit—has plunged the
people into darkness and terror, those
who scientifically understand the
omnipotence of God are again demon-
strating, as definitely as did the chil-
dren of Israel in Egypt, that they have
"light in their dwellings."

A wave of mesmeric fear may close
the doors of Christians' edifices, but
the spiritual pastor, speaking through
the Lesson-Sermons of the Christian
Science Quarterly, has none the less
surely kept aglow, in unnumbered
homes, the light of confidence and

serene trust in the infallibility of
God's promise of protection to those
who make Principle their habitation.
These sermons, containing the Word
of the Bible, spiritually interpreted
through the Christian Science text-
book, are a perpetual fountain of
healing to all who are endeavoring
to free themselves from the false laws
and fears of materiality. They daily
teach, through uninterrupted individ-
ual study around the globe, the su-
premacies of Spirit and the consequent
unreality of evil. It was to such ser-
mons, glowing with light and healing,
that Mrs. Eddy referred when she
wrote, on page 345 of Science and
Health, "When the omnipotence of
God is preached and His absoluteness
is set forth, Christian sermons will
heal the sick."

A Pervading Yet Quiet
Assiduity

Nothing can be more imposing
than the magnificence of English park
scenery. Vast lawns that extend like
sheets of vivid green, with here and
there clumps of gigantic trees, heap-
ing up rich piles of foliage; the sol-
emn pomp of groves and woodland
glades, with the deer trooping in sil-
ent herds across them; the hare,
bounding away to the covert; or the
pheasant, suddenly bursting upon the
wing; the brook, taught to wind in
natural meanderings, or expand into
a glassy lake; the sequestered pool,
reflecting the quivering trees, with
the yellow leaf sleeping on its bosom,
and the trout roaming fearlessly
about its limpid waters; while some
rustic temple or sylvan statue, grown
green and dank with age, gives an air
of classic sanctity to the seclusion.

These are but a few of the features
of park scenery; but what most de-
lights me, is the creative talent with
which the English decorate the un-
tentative abodes of middle-life. The
rudest habitation, the most unpropis-
ing and scanty portion of land in the
hands of an Englishman of taste, be-
comes a little paradise. The sterile
spot grows into loveliness under his
hand; and yet the operations of art
which produce the effect are scarcely
to be perceived. The cherishing and
training of some trees; the cautious
pruning of others; the nice distribu-
tion of flowers and plants of tender
and graceful foliage; the introduction
of a green slope of velvet turf, the
partial opening to a deep of blue distance,
or silver gleam of water; all these
are managed with a delicate tact, a
pervading yet quiet assiduity, like the
magic touchings with which a painter
finishes up a favorite picture.

The residence of people of fortune
and refinement in the country, has
diffused a degree of taste and ele-
gance in rural economy that descends
to the lowest class. The very laborer
with his thatched cottage and narrow
slip of ground, attends to their em-
bellishment. The trim hedge—the
grass-plot before the door—the little
flower-bed, bordered with snug box-
wood, trained up against the
wall, and hanging its blossoms about
the lattice—the pot of flowers in the
window—the holly, providentially
planted about the house, to cheat win-
ter of its dreariness, and to throw in
a semblance of green summer to cheer
the fireside—all these bespeak the in-
fluence of taste, flowing down from
high sources, and pervading the lowest
levels of the public mind.

The effect of this devotion of elegant
minds to rural occupation has been
wonderful on the face of the country.
A great part of the island is rather
level, and would be monotonous were
it not for the charms of culture; but it
is studded and gemmed as it were,
with castles and palaces, and em-
brodered with parks and gardens. It
does not abound in grand and sublime
prospects, but rather in little home
scenes of rural repose and sheltered
quiet. Every antique farmhouse and
moss-grown cottage is a picture; and
as the roads are continually winding,
and the view is shut in by groves and
hedges, the eye is delighted by a con-
tinual succession of small landscapes
of captivating loveliness.

The great charm, however, of Eng-
lish scenery is the moral feeling that
seems to pervade it. It is associated
in the mind with ideas of order, of
quiet, of sober, well-established prin-
ciples of hoary usage and reverend
custom. Everything seems to be the
growth of ages of regular and peace-
ful existence. The old church of re-
mote architecture, with its low massive
portal, its Gothic tower, its windows
rich with tracery and painted glass,
its stately monuments of warriors and
worthies of the olden time, ancestors
of the present lords of the soil; . . .
the parsonage, a quaint, irregular pile,
partly antiquated, but repaired and
altered in the tastes of various ages
and occupants—the stile and footpath
leading from the churchyard, across
pleasant fields, and along shady hedge-
rows, according to an immemorial
right of way; the neighboring village,
with its venerable cottages, its public
green sheltered by trees, under which
the forefathers of the present race
have sported; the antique family man-
sion, standing apart in some little
rural domain, but looking down with
a protecting air on the surrounding
scene; all these common features of
English landscape evince a calm and
settled security, and hereditary trans-
mission of home-bred virtues and local
attachments, that speak deeply and
touchingly for the moral character of
the nation.—Washington Irving.

An Idler

An idler is a watch that wants both
hands;
As useless if it goes as when it stands.
—Cowper.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Seville and the Tower
of Gold

As the sun is descending it is en-
chanting to glance back from this
place in the direction of the city;
the prospect is inexpressibly beautiful.
Yonder in the distance, high and enor-
mous, stands the Golden Tower, now
used as a tool house, but the principal
bulwark of the city in the time of the
Moors. It stands on the shore of the
river, like a giant keeping watch, and
is the first edifice that attracts the
eyes of the voyager as he moves up
the stream to Seville. On the other
side, opposite the tower, stands the
noble Augustine convent, the orna-
ment of the faubourg of Triana, whilst
between the two edifices rolls the
broad Guadalquivir, bearing on its
bosom a flotilla of barks from Cata-
lonia and Valencia. Farther up is
seen the bridge of boats which
traverse the water. The principal ob-
ject of this prospect, however, is the
Golden Tower, where the beams of the
setting sun seem to be concentrated
as in the focus, so that it appears
built of pure gold, and probably from
that circumstance received the name
it now bears. Cold, cold, must be the
heart which can remain insensible to
the beauties of this magic scene, to do
justice to which the pencil of a Claude
himself were barely equal. Often
have I shed tears of rapture whilst I
beheld it, and listened to the thrush
and the nightingale piping forth their
melodious songs in the woods, and in-
haled the breeze laden with the per-
fume of a thousand orange gardens of
Seville:

"Kennst du das Land wo die Citron-
en blühen?"—George Borrow.

Dostoevsky on Masters
and Servants

In "The Journal of an Author," some
pages of which are translated from the
Russian by S. Kotliarsky and J.
Middleton Murry, Dostoevsky is re-
plying to one of his critics whom he
quotes:

"M. Dostoevsky called to men to
work upon themselves and to humble
themselves. Personal self-perfection
in the spirit of Christian love is, of
course, the first premise of any activ-
ity, great or small! But it does not
follow that men who are personally
perfected in the Christian sense will
infallibly form a perfect society. I
shall allow myself to put forward an
instance.

"Paul the Apostle instructs slaves
and masters concerning their mutual
relations. Slaves and masters alike
could hearken, and usually did hearken
to the word of the Apostle. Personally
they were good Christians; but slavery
was not sanctified thereby.
"Suppose that, beginning from the
year 1800, a whole series of preachers
of Christian love and humility had be-
gun to improve the morality of the
Korobochkas and the Sobakieviches.
Can it be supposed that they would
have achieved the abolition of serf-
dom, so that the word of authority
would not have been necessary for
the removal of that phenomenon. On
the contrary, a Korobochka would
have begun to demonstrate that she
was a true Christian and a genuine
"mother" of her peasants, and she
would have remained in this convic-
tion in spite of all the arguments of
the preachers."

"Only imagine that Korobochka and
Sobakievich should become real Chris-
tians, already perfect—you yourself
speak of perfection—can they be per-
suaded to renounce serfdom? That is
the awful question which you ask, and,
of course, reply: 'No, it's quite impos-
sible to persuade Korobochka, even if
she were to become a perfect Chris-
tian.' To this I will reply immediately,
that if only Korobochka could become,
and became, a genuine, perfect Chris-
tian, then serfdom would no longer
exist on her estate at all, so that there
would be no need to trouble, notwith-
standing that the title deeds and con-
veyances remained in her strong-box
as before."
"But one must have some under-
standing of Christianity! What would

Though Famous Are
the Rivers

Though famous are the rivers of the
great world,
I would lose them all, and more,
For a light chiming of small bells,
A twisting flash in the granite,
The tiny thread of a pixie waterfall
That lives by Vixen Tor.

Those rivers in that lost country,
They were brown as a clear brown
bead is,
Or red with the earth that rain
washed down,
And some tossed foaming over
boulders,
And some curved mild and tranquil,
In wooded vales securely set
Under the fond warm day.

Okemot and Erne and Avon,
Exe with his ruffled shallows,
I could cry as I think of those rivers
That knew my morning dreams;
The weir by Tavistock at evening
When the circling woods were purple,
And the Lowman in spring with the
lent-lilies,
And the little moorland streams.

For many a hillside streamlet
There falls with a broken tinkle,
Falling and dying, falling and dying,
In little cascades and pools,
Where the world is furze and heather
And flashing plovers and fixed larks,
And an empty sky, whitish blue,
That small world rules!

There, there, where the high waste
bog-lands
And the drooping slopes and the
spreading valleys,
The orchards and the cattle-sprinkled
pastures
Those traveling musics fill,
There is my lost Abana,
And there is my nameless Pharphar
That mixed with my heart when I
was a boy,
And time stood still. . . .
—J. C. Squire (from "Poems," 1918).

Schumann to His
Mother

A letter from Schumann, dated
Berne, August 31, 1829, written to his
mother, contains these passages:

"You will have had my letter from
Basle. If the world seemed a pa-
radise then, I am now in the ninety-
ninth heaven. The poet sees better
than other mortals. I do not see
things as they are, but according to
my own subjective impression, and
this makes life easier and simpler.
For the last few days, for instance,
the weather has been vile, the Alps
and glaciers all hidden by lowering
clouds; but the world only looms the
more vividly in the imagination for
being partially obscured, and I very
likely pictured the shadowy Alps finer
than they really are. Then, you may
say, why not stay at home with your
nose in a book, and leave the Alps to
their own devices? But I should argue
in return that there is a charm in
being so far away and in the presence
of classic mountains, which awakens
a hundred precious emotions, not to
speak of the practical advantages of
travel.

"After this somewhat learned dis-
sertation I will continue my letter
from Basle in Hogarthian, Titianesque
touches! . . . I can give you no idea
of the fertility and beauty of the pas-
tures and meadows. We drove along
the banks of the Rhine. On the other
side rose the young Alps in their
green beauty, which makes them as
bright, sturdy children compared with
the grand gray Alps which look down
benignly on us here. . . . From Zürich
I walked over the Albis to Zug. I
should like you to read these letters
map in hand, and so follow me in
imagination. It was a glorious ramble,
and not tiring, thanks to the con-
stantly varying scenery. I tramped
along in solitude, my knapsack on my
"hump," swinging my alpenstock in the
Alpine air, and stopping every few
minutes to drink in some fresh aspect
of this Swiss paradise. We are not,
after all, quite unhappy, if our hearts
respond to the touch of nature."

skipped down the Albis like a gazelle;
but the view of those wooded, ice-
capped peaks with flocks of peacocks,
the lakes, spreading like peacocks,
and the sound of village chimes and
tinkling cow-bells from the heights,
sobered me, and I walked slowly on
with my eyes riveted on the moun-
tains.

"Spare me today the description of
my first climb on the Rigi, when I
found myself at a vast height above
the everyday world, and watched the
sun set and rise again. Absolute
strangers mixed together like mem-
bers of one family. . . . and Switzer-
land lay before me in her primeval
grandeur."

"Distance, which dulls the visual
world, only renders the world of mem-
ory more distinct. Enthusiasm is
changed to glowing classic calm, and
its expression is refined to a Goethe-
like thoughtfulness. So tremble for
the description to come, the labyrinth
of words to be struggled through. To-
morrow I leave for Lake Maggiore, by
way of the Gemmi pass, and hope to
reach Milan in five or six days."

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AND
HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear;  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Hands of Moses

THE elections in the United States are over. For better or worse the vote has been cast, and a new Congress is made up. And now the country may turn from these minor questions to the great questions of humanity: the questions which are going to decide the fate of the whole world in the decades that are coming. It is in the decision of these questions that the President of the United States will be called upon to bear an important part. All the world expects his presence at the peace conference. He will speak there not merely as the representative of the United States, but as a man who has taken the lead in guiding the allied nations into those paths of moderation and adherence to Principle which are absolutely essential to the signing of a great peace which, if it may not go the whole way, can at least go a great way, toward obliterating war and making the world a pleasanter place to live in.

That no peace can be expected to put an end to war is a conclusion that any person who thinks at all must come to readily enough. The causes of war are not, and never have been, cabbages and kings, in other words trade or the dreams of the divine right. These things are but the effects of national aspirations, national prejudices, national passions; and these aspirations, prejudices, and passions are the result of education, which is in turn the outcome of humanity's allegiance to or revolt from Principle. There is a famous passage in the letter of Paul to the church at Galatia which brings this out in a most striking form. He is calling upon his readers to stand fast in the only true liberty that exists, the liberty inherent in an understanding of Principle. And he goes on to warn them against the enemies of liberty, and the enemies he mentions are not the Greeks nor the Romans, nor the savage tribes of Asia, but all the material passions in their own consciousness. All these he enumerates as the works of the flesh, and then he goes on to explain what the fruits of an understanding of Principle, which will secure the only true liberty there is, consist of; and there follows that catalogue of the virtues with which the whole Christian world is so familiar.

Now what Paul was doing was something which the average philosopher is apt to forget in reading his great letter. He was going to what the world has illogically described as first principles. Principia probant non probantur, declares the old legal phraseology, first principles prove and are not proved. Even there the law is illogical and confused, for Principle is one and not many, and in following Principle man necessarily adheres to every phase of Truth. No man knew this better than Paul. He summed up Principle as Spirit, and so when he talked of the fruits of the Spirit he was merely speaking of the manifestations of Principle. Therefore, in writing to the Galatians his aim was to get them, in seeking liberty, to go behind the trite categories and ad captandum phrases of the political platform, in other words to desert effects for an examination of cause, and so to discover the only way to liberty. Now it is just this that the world has got to begin to do over again if it is going to have done with wars, and to embark upon an era of real peace.

The wars which have taken place to capture markets or to exalt the grandeur of kings, would have been impossible if there had not been in the nations of the world a greed for riches and lust for power, of which the war for markets or for dominion was but the effect or expression. Therefore, if there is to be peace in the world, the works of the flesh have got to give place to the fruit of the Spirit. And any man who will begin to tell the world anything which so completely lusting against its lusts as this, is a reformer whether he knows it or not. The great bulwarks of materiality in the past have been dogma and the sword, and that is why the priest and the soldier have been the men whom, all through the dark ages of mortal reasoning, the material world has most delighted to honor. It was because he came as the Prince of Peace and not as an all-triumphant Judas Maccabeus that the high priests were able, as they thought, to silence Jesus the Christ. But the Founder of the Christian religion happens to have been, as Mrs. Eddy has pointed out, in one of the most marvelous sentences ever written, the most scientific of men, the man who brushed aside effects of every sort, and demanded that the world should concentrate its attention on an understanding of cause. "Jesus of Nazareth," Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 313 of Science and Health, "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." That was what Paul was endeavoring to point out to the Galatians, in his great thesis on liberty, which theology, more by reason of blindness than malice, has endeavored to cloud with a mist of theoretical dogma, and to relegate for practice to another sphere of existence. Nevertheless it is back to Principle, to Principle as expounded by Jesus of Nazareth, and expatiated on by Paul, that the world has got to come, if it is going to destroy those passions of the human consciousness which breed not only war on the battlefield, but war in the custom house, war in the factory, war in the household, and war in the individual human mind.

Consequently, the people of the United States may safely take their thoughts away, in this great crisis of the world, from the question of Democrat and Republican, and endeavor to uphold the arms of the President of the Republic in the endeavor he is making to turn the thoughts of mankind away from personal gains to a peace which shall be founded, so far as the limited human wisdom of the present day will permit, and the passions of the nations concerned will allow, upon Principle. What the difficulties Mr. Wilson is faced by, and will be faced by are, cannot be shown here, they will have to be dealt with in time and in order. They are, however,

sufficient in number and in weight, to overshadow the battles of the polls in the United States. One thing is certain, that with success on the battlefield moderation is not always bred at the council table. It is this fact which we conceive Mr. Wilson to have become aware of, and if this is so he will need the support not only of the people of his own country, but of the people of all countries who are prepared to place Principle before everything else, in the effort to place a peace of righteousness, and not a peace of conquest upon the statute book of a federated world. This, if the deduction is a correct one, is what Mr. Wilson meant by that very misunderstood phrase "Peace without victory." It was a striking phrase, meaning, surely, something much more than seemed to be on the face of it, and should have received a deeper and more intelligent criticism than one of mere condemnation.

However that may be, the greatest moment that the world has ever seen is surely approaching, and the men who will take their seats round the greatest peace council in the world's history will be men who will represent what their countries feel, as the politicians and generals who met, upward of four years ago, round the famous Potsdam council table, represented the appalling effects of fifty years of the teaching of Kultur on the German consciousness. Therefore, the debt of the nations to the future is that they should send to that conference men whose voices will be raised upon the side of Principle. That Mr. Wilson's voice will be so raised not only his own countrymen but the people of other countries have shown their belief. This being so, in the great hours which are before the world it is surely the duty of his countrymen to hold up his hands as Aaron and Hur held up the hands of Moses until the going down of the sun.

Women Vote Like Men

THE whole story of the experience of women in the New York election, on Tuesday, is condensed into the statement that they voted like men. They approached the polls, entered the booths, marked their ballots, deposited them, and went about their business, like men. Like men, some of them had to ask questions; like men, a few of them did not quite understand, when their questions were first answered, and had to be further instructed; but, like men, in the main, they voted intelligently and expeditiously.

Said one of the leaders of the suffrage movement, after performing her duty as a citizen, "It took me just two minutes to vote. I labored thirty years and spent thousands of dollars to get that vote, and I cast it in two minutes. There might be a difference of opinion as to whether I voted wisely, but I can testify that it was worth all my work to be able, at last to express my opinion like a free citizen in a free country."

As nearly as the vote of Greater New York on Tuesday can be analyzed, it is estimated that eighty-nine and one-half per cent of the registered women cast their ballots, and this would indicate that the number of women's votes was 371,212. Everything considered, this is regarded as an excellent showing, and one which disposes completely of the claim that if women were given the vote they would not use it. There is good reason for believing that if certain unfavorable conditions had not arisen, both the registration and the vote would have been larger. Even in the presence of conditions far from normal, a registration of 414,760 and a vote of 371,212 constitute a sufficient refutation of the time-worn allegation that women care nothing for political affairs and prefer not to be mixed up in them.

This argument was long in use in the West; it was employed in New York to defeat suffrage; there are evidences that it will be offered by opponents of equal rights in other parts of the East, with more or less persistence, from this time on, notwithstanding that experience in the older suffrage states completely disproves it. New York has now come forward to show that women in the older are quite as alert to the opportunities given them through the franchise as are women in the newer states.

Another equally unjust allegation also has been disposed of by the vote of New York State on Tuesday. Women neither flocked to one side nor to the other at the behest of "strong-minded" leaders, so far as may be judged by the returns. They voted, apparently, as men vote. No doubt, some were influenced and some were led, as some men are, but there is reason for believing that the proportion of individualism displayed at the polls among women was practically the same as that displayed by men. Elsewhere the slander that women in politics would not think for themselves has been thoroughly refuted; it is no surprise to students of the operation of equal suffrage elsewhere that it has been refuted in New York.

Newspaper reporters, looking for flaws in the operation of woman suffrage in the chief city of the nation were apparently unable to find any. What they did find was that the refining influence of women was noticeable in the voting places in the initial election under the new law. They give generous testimony to the fact that woman's influence was reflected in larger, cleaner, more comfortable polling places. The decencies were generally regarded. The exercise of the duty of citizenship by men was made more agreeable. Women did not get in the way; did not clog the passages; did not remain an undue length of time in the booths; on the whole they carried themselves creditably, and more like veteran citizens than beginners.

The Press in Japan

IF THE last four years have established one great fact more than another, it is this, that no nation can live to itself alone. The time is, indeed, long past when isolation was possible, if it ever was possible in its completeness, and today, whilst the rights of self-determination, and of freedom for self-government, are more strongly insisted upon than ever, there is steadily coming into view a great concept of dominating international right; which, hitherto, has been the ideal of a few "practical dreamers." Hand in hand with this must go on, and is going on,

the steady development of an international public opinion. The domestic affairs of any one country must always be the affair of that country, but no nation, in the future, will be able to escape the pressure of an international public opinion, ever making higher demands for freedom and justice. "A man is known," runs the old adage, "by the company he keeps," and those nations, in the future, as, to a certain extent has always been the case, which fall short of the international standard in their domestic government will find themselves left behind with other birds of like feather.

A case in point is afforded by Japan. In the earliest days of the present struggle, Japan placed herself on the side of right, and, although she has borne only a very small share of the war burden, she has maintained, as far as could be seen, a just and unequivocal position. And yet, in spite of it all, those who know Japan best have never felt wholly at ease in regard to her attitude. The reason is not far to seek. As was pointed out in these columns, some time ago, the Japanese constitution is based on the German model. Some thirty years ago, when Japan decided to recast her constitution, she sent a delegation to Europe to investigate the constitutions of the various nations, and, from the information so obtained, to evolve a constitution best suited to the needs of Japan. The delegates went to England first, but there they found no written constitution at all, only a wonderful mass of precedent, in which their extraordinary faculty for imitation found no rest for the sole of its foot. They gave it up in despair, and crossed over to Germany. And there they found just what they wanted; a written constitution complete in every detail. They adopted it, practically as it stood, and for the last thirty years Japan has been living under that constitution, with results that might be expected.

The Government of Japan is, in spite of a specious show of democracy, amongst the most autocratic in the world. It is entirely in the hands of the upper, official, industrial and mercantile classes. The people are really inarticulate, and no single act has been passed, during the last thirty years, which has really tended to improve the condition of the working man. At every turn in public life, one notices the same autocratic efficiency, the same show of freedom, carefully regulated by some hidden central control, and, in a degree, that same manipulation of public opinion by a drastic press censorship with which, in the case of Germany, the last four years have made the world all too familiar.

This is a time for plain speaking, and, to take only this question of press censorship, it needs to be impressed upon Japan that the free peoples of the world, with which she would consort, cannot look with favor on a system which cuts off her people from the rights of free speech and free exchange of thought, and renders it impossible for her neighbors to know with whom they are dealing. The articles which have recently appeared in the columns of this paper on the way in which the press is controlled in Japan have proved, beyond all equivocation, that in that country the freedom of the press does not exist, and that the government simply makes use of the newspapers to mold public thought as it thinks most desirable. When the whole press of a country, to take only one from a long list of regulations, is at the mercy of a single official, who can, at will, prohibit the sale and distribution of papers, or seize all copies, if he regards any article contained in the issue as objectionable, that press has simply become, in effect, the mouth-piece of the government, and nothing more. Such methods are utterly alienated from the spirit of the times. They can no longer even seem to effect anything, and Japan would be well advised to get rid of them at the earliest possible moment.

Persimmons

WHEN addressing a world-wide audience one must be careful about making general statements, for there are as many points of view as there are points of the compass. Things not only do not seem the same from different angles, but things at different angles actually are not the same.

When you talk of persimmons to some people they pucker their lips, make wry faces, and express wonder that anybody could think of tasting the awful things. Yet there comes this from a naval officer on duty in Europe:

The attractive illustration of "The Persimmon, a Favorite of the East," in The Monitor of Aug. 2, 1918, caught my eye at once away up here in the dismal barren reaches of the German Ocean and brought me back to autumn and the persimmon-lined country roads about Annapolis, in Maryland, but, I was shocked as I read on through the article. What can its author know of our domestic variety of this fruit!

This is from one who knows his Maryland and the country roads of that State very well, but who probably knows little of the persimmon in Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Missouri, or Kentucky; nor is he blamable for this ignorance. There are other states in the American Union in which, as in Maryland, a young man's fancy, in the late autumn, fondly turns to thoughts of persimmons, and there are other states in which the fancy of young men, and young women for that matter, turns deliberately away from contemplation of them. People living even in the same State and in the same neighborhood very frequently hold opposite views concerning the merits of the persimmon. One must take the persimmon at the right time and in the proper circumstances to be favorably impressed by the acquaintance. Well may the naval officer of Maryland upbringing write:

My children scrambling over the fences to get at a particularly luscious specimen which had dropped into "somebody's corn field," or standing on my shoulder to reach "the finest one on the tree," and always out of reach, can testify that he who writes that the persimmons of the East "were seen to be merely magnified examples of the small, plum-like, uneatable fruits of the common American persimmon," must certainly have climbed the wrong tree, one filled with gloriously red persimmons, and partaken thereof. Never again, of course, and "uneatable" is a mild, denatured term to apply to an unripened, bitten-into American persimmon. I could forgive him his bitterness against our product.

It is suggested that the writer of the article in question may have been a Vermonter. "My roommate, when I was a midshipman, was," says the naval officer, "and I introduced him to just such a tree, and quickly

left the spot. He never cultivated the taste after that, nor did I ever quite satisfy him that I was not an ingrate."

Now, even this well-informed correspondent falls short of making the path of the persimmon-investigator a pleasant one. He leaves the inference that if the persimmon is only ripe, everything will be as it should be. Not at all. The persimmon is one of the few American fruits that are not eatable just because they are ripe. It must be overripe. Only those brought up in real persimmon districts know this, and only such persons can impart other knowledge on this subject equally important. There are some fifty-seven varieties of the diospyros, which is what the American small boy calls "the high-brow name" of the persimmon species, and it makes all the difference in the world—

1. Which of the fifty-seven varieties you choose to pick;
2. What the color and condition of the fruit when picked;
3. The part of the country in which you pick it;
4. The time of year in which you pick it;
5. Whether you can whistle after eating it.

To have anything like a really intimate and valuable understanding of the persimmon one should, so to speak, grow up with it. The small boy in an average persimmon district could give the most eminent of botanists points on the nature, disposition, and prominent characteristics of the persimmon that are not to be found in books or learned in universities.

Notes and Comments

THERE is a touch of generosity about The Spectator, of Portland, Oregon, which it is quite possible to dispense with. For instance, some time ago we felt bound to point out that The Spectator was so generously inclined that it was taking articles out of this paper and printing them as its own, without acknowledging them. Since writing this we have received two further proofs of this curious phase of generosity. In The Spectator for the 19th of October there is an article borrowed bodily from this paper of the 9th of October, whilst in The Spectator for the 12th of October there is one taken from the issue of the 27th of September. All of which makes one wonder how The Spectator would get on if it were not for The Christian Science Monitor, and also as to why free copy is of such importance to The Spectator.

OCTOBER 17, 1918, was the 103rd anniversary of the arrival of Napoleon at St. Helena. Having resolved to throw himself on the mercy of the English, Napoleon wrote to the Prince Regent: "A victim to the factions which distract my country and to the enmity of the greatest Powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career, and I come, like Themistocles, to throw myself upon the hospitality of the British people. I put myself under the protection of their laws, which I claim from your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, the most generous of my enemies." It was something of a compliment to the British nation that, after having planned the destruction of "la perfide Albion," he considered that he had a better chance of safety with her than with anyone else. Blücher, he knew well enough, would have shot him.

CHAMP CLARK has been reelected, it appears, but the House of Representatives, assuming the reported returns to be correct, will put another man, and one of the opposite party, in his place as Speaker when the Sixty-Sixth Congress organizes. He may, nevertheless, be more useful to President Wilson, with whom it is held he has long been in accord, on the floor than in the chair. At all events, his oratorical opportunities should be enlarged by his transference from the line of defense to the line of opposition, and the nation has always liked Champ Clark's oratory, whether it has agreed with him or not.

GERMANY has trials that the world wots not of. For instance, there is that Liberty Column at the head of Unter den Linden in Berlin; the wooden statue of von Hindenburg, on the Avenue of Victory; and the annual celebration of Sedan Day. To be defeated is bad enough; to be made ridiculous in the eyes of the world is awful.

EAST GREENWICH, which, with Gloucester, New Shoreham, Richmond, Westerly, and Smithfield, make up the six towns in Rhode Island that became dry on Tuesday, had been wet for a century. A century of experience, however, only served to impress it with the fact that its great need was reform.

THE British Ministry of Reconstruction has added a touch of romance to its report on forestry by describing, in an appendix on the "Lapdes" of France, how the mode of progression most favored by the population of that vast expanse of sand-dunes is walking on stilts. It might have added much to the interest of the report by including in the digression a description of that enterprising pastime in which the Landais have no emulators. The so-called Course Landaise involves a small wiry cow, tethered by a rope of considerable length to the most portly of the players, who stands in the middle of the field and hauls in the slack as the emergency arises. The animal's attention is attracted by one of the players, toward whom it rushes. If the player is agile, he escapes the menacing horns by jumping aside, and thus scoring a point. If not, the portly player with the rope must haul back the animal, until the next player can attract her attention to himself.

IF IT is true, as is intimated, that the larger part of the recent German toy imports have been distributed among toy dealers in the United States, many of whom have German names, and that an attempt will be made to foist these articles upon the public as non-German-made toys during the holiday shopping season, then people in that trade need not wonder if business should turn out to be dull. In the first place, Americans worthy of the name do not want to buy or handle German toys in any circumstances, and in the next place, they have no further toleration for any kind of Prussian deceit and trickery. The self-respecting toy trade of the country would be doing a good stroke of business by purging itself of Germanish.